CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12·8	7·0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12·8	7·0
22·0	12·0		22·0	12·0
25·0	13·8	Dinner—St. Julien La Rose and Palmer	25·0	13·8
28·0	15·0		28·0	15·0
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38·0	20·0		38·0	20·0

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,343—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1888.

TANAGRA FIGURES.

PLASTIC FACSIMILES OF TINTED STATUETTES FROM TANAGRA, GREECE.

R. LEUCHNER, VIENNA.

Illustrated Catalogues of this beautiful series of the Statuettes, on application at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	W. H. Mudie	26th June
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weignell,	3rd July.
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th "
† ASSAM	3033	500	G.W.F.Browne	17th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.Worcester	24th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st "
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
† ASSAM	3033	500	G.W.F.Browne	14th "
B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) — June 29th and July 13th and 27th.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	23th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
STURA	on the 14th July. 1888.
BORMIDA	on the 4th August, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Malusa	3,500	550	7th July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
MARIA TERESA (late TITANIA)	C. Garofolich	4,200	600	14th July.

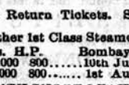
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
ROUMANIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3187	480	30th June.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ASIA	J. Harris	3560	480	26th July.
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	450	9th Aug.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES OR LIVERPOOL.

PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	480	25th Aug.
ARMENIA	G. Read	3395	480	6th Sept.

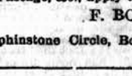
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 22nd May, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels'	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. about
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2,700	300	6th July
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	21st July
S.S. EDEN HALL	T. H. S. Millard	3,600	400	5th Sept.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

				about
S.S. METHLEY HALL	A. Buck	3,500	400	6th July
S.S. WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	5th Aug.

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th June, 1888.

INDESPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th June, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 1st July, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on SATURDAY, 7th July, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th July, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th June 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."

Price per doz Quarts, Rs. 11-4 ; Pints, Rs. 6-4

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY.

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

0	TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	Rs. 29 0
00	TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	Rs. 33 0
000	TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen	37 0
	TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen	Rs. 61 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full yet soft and mellow flavour which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. LAZARUS'

INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a

HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes, and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY ;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIONS ON TOUR.

G'S LINIMENT.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1854, respectively.

Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.

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HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption, amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.

The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.

It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.

It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by connoisseurs.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that t has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON.

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under usiforms	½ dozen	Rs. 21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	"	" 24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	"	" 30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	"	" 33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	"	" 33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	"	" 36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	"	" 33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	"	" 36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	"	" 39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	"	" 72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	"	" 54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	"	" 54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	"	" 54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	"	" 42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

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MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld

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GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50 ; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45 ; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34 ; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework ; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring ; new patent Chain ; best red rubber tires ; adjustable step and footrest ; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle ; enamelled black ; all bright parts nickelled ; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45 ; Silver, Rs. 80, 85 ; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

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ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

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WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND

WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS

OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR

NON-KEYLESS WATCHES

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

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JAVAS, No. 1	per box Rs. 3 8	HAVANNA Shaped Trichinopolies	Rs. 2 0
Do. No. 2	" " 3 0	DAWSON'S Muster do.	" 1 12

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Very Cheap, Good, and Reliable.

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STRIPPING FILMS ..... GELATINE SKINS.

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The perfect Plate and Print Washer and other Novelties.

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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

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THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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ON PIANOS

DURING THE MONSOONS.

INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.

From Rs. 15 per month.

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MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,

BOMBAY.

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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

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INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.

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An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages, large 8 vo. containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries Balchaos, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-8.

Postage, 2 annas extra.

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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 24bis, High Holborn, LONDON.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

REDUCED PRICES.
LAST WEEK.
WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES.
EVERY EVENING.
(as performed 15 months ago).

One of the most Unique Entertainments that has ever been given may be witnessed.

DAZZLING TRANSFORMATION SCENES with Lime-light effects.

ADMISSION, Rs. 2, 1, 12, 8, 4.
Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE First-class steamer "CLAN FORBES," 2,450 tons, Captain R. G. TAITT, will SAIL from BOMBAY for MARSEILLES DIRECT on or about the 6th proximo.

The saloon and cabins are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.

For cabin, plans, rates of passages, &c, apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 25th June, 1888.

ENGINEERS' EXAMINATION.

NOTICE is given that the FIRST EXAMINATION for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class ENGINEERS CERTIFICATES under the provisions of the Boiler Inspection Act of 1887 will be held at the Custom House, on the 11th July, at 10 a.m., according to the rules published in "Bombay Government Gazette" of 21st June, 1888, part I., page 516.

W. W. DREW,
Acting Collector of Bombay.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 79 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

NOTICE.

THE Revenue Office of Daman wishes to buy on PUBLIC AUCTION the medicines and other articles for the use of the dispensaries of Daman and Diu Hospitals, according to the instructions and conditions published in the "Boletim Official" No. 26 of 1888, by the Board of Revenue of Goa and other conditions which will be made known in the act of bidding.

The bidders ought to be present at the Secretariate of the Government of this district on the 20th of July next, at 11 a.m., when the adjudication of the contract will take place.

ANGELO CAETANO RIBEIRO.
The 2nd Clerk acting for the Head Clerk.
Revenue Office of Daman, 19th June, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 100 tons Moulmein Teak squared Log Timber not less than 18ft. long by 15 square, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specification, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber," and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (time fire), WEDNESDAY, 11th July next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th June, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here on THURSDAY, the 5th July, 1888, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Government Resolution expressive of deep regret at the death of Sir Frank H. Souter, KT., C.S.I., C.I.E.
1. Election of a member of the Council in place of Sir Frank H. Souter, deceased. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., will propose, and Colonel G. Morewether, R.E., will second, the election of Mr. Grattan Geary.
Mr. Thomas Blaney will propose, and Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar will second, the election of Major H. O. Selby, R.E.
3. Letter from the Secretary, reporting the Budget transfers sanctioned by the Council up to 20th instant.
4. Sanction to be asked to the closing of the Nesbit Lane old level-crossing, and to the payment to the G. I. P. Railway Company of 5 per cent. on outlay for supervision charges for the construction of the Nesbit Lane Overbridge.
5. Sanction to be asked to the purchase of 638 square yards of land on the Flats from Government at Re. 1 per yard, to be handed over to Mr. Farrow, in accordance with an agreement made with him.
6. Town Council's Resolution recommending the Corporation to sanction the extension of Bhuleshwar Market by the addition of 102 stalls thereto at a cost of Rs. 1,45, 365 to the debit of Loan Account. 2. To payment of advances on this account from available balances. 3. To application being made to Government that the taking up, under the Land Acquisition Act, of certain plots of ground situate to the north and west side of Bhuleshwar Road, required for the extension of the market and widening of the roadway. 4. To purchase of ground required for the widening of Bhuleshwar Road, from the Market to Kalbadevi Road (Mumbadevi), at a cost of Rs. 37,752 and the building thereon, being part of chawl, the property of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, also situated on the north of the Bhuleshwar road.
7. Government letter stating that letter from the Chairman on the subject of the imposition of a dog-tax in Bombay has been recorded.
8. Draft letter to Government, together with draft memorial to the Secretary of State, prepared by the Committe of the Corporation, asking that the Tansa Water Works Loan may be extended over the period of sixty years.
9. Letter from the Acting Commissioner, reporting on the question of overbridges over the B. B. & and C. I. Railway.
10 Petition from residents of Banam Hill Lane, asking that the lane may be declared to be a public one, and the Town Council's remarks thereon.
11. Government Resolution on the subject of the Municipal taxation and expenditure in the Bombay Presidency and Sind for 1886-87.
12. Notice of motion from Mr. Grattan Geary of intention to move that, when motions are made for the appointment of Committees of the Corporation, the members to act on the said Committee be selected, not by the mover, but by ballot of the Corporation.
13. Town Council's Resolution forwarding papers regarding the relative cost of drainage work constructed by the Port Trust and the Municipality.
14. Sanction to be asked to the laying out of certain new cross roads to be hereafter constructed, for the Agripada District, between Haines and Ripon Roads.
15. Memorandum from the Acting Commissioner forwarding letter from Mr. F. W. Stevens, thanking the Corporation for entrusting the work of designing the construction of New Municipal building to him.

By Order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; & Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 23rd June, 1888.

BERIGNY AND Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
BOOKSELLERS, &c.,

BEG to draw the attention of their constituents and the public to the neat little turned Wooden Case in which every phial of medicine that goes out of their Establishment is packed.

These Cases, while they ensure the bottles against breakage, will also be found very convenient and useful.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

BERIGNY & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

LOSE no time in selecting your Crockery, as the demand being great, we may be again out of stock in some pattern, the public having confidence in SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, an experienced SALESMAN for Continental Goods.—Apply to "E. F.," care of this paper.

WANTED, a GRADUATE as an Assistant in the Sir C. J. Naosari Z. Madresa. Salary, Rs. 100.—Apply to K. N. KANGA, 35, Chundunwady.

HINDOO or PARSEE CLERKS required for abroad. Shortest engagement period one year. Men who have been in the Custom Service preferred. Must write a good hand, and be good at figures. Salary up to Rs. 90 per month and free quarters. Security required.—Address "H. F.", care of this paper.

WANTED SITUATION up-country, by a young Parsee Undergraduate of a respectable family, possessing a sound knowledge of English.—Inquire "B. R. L.," this paper.

WANTED, an experienced European CUTTER of sober habits to take charge of our Tailoring Department. Liberal salary offered.—Apply to Grish Chunder Dey & Co., 235, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta.

TO LET.—APARTMENTS at Albion Place, Byculla, at reduced rental.—Apply to Mr. J. N TATA, Victoria Building, Fort.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOM with board for one Gentleman.—Apply "B. D. H.," 6, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, an airy FLOOR facing the Clock Tower Gardens, suitable for office or dwelling. Rent, Rs. 150 per month.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper-storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. TAYLORS, 25, Medow Street, Bombay.

PEARSE'S BREAD-VAN STOPS at the KOLLAH CHOWKEY, Parel Road, every morning, from 6-45 to 7 o'clock.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints two pages of note paper at one time. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at *Gazette* Office.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 4 each

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! TOYS! TOYS!!—Mechanical Toys, Speaking Animals, Rocking Skin Horses.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage 1 anna.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 postage, 1 annas.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

JAS McCABE'S Genuine Gold open case and Hunting WATCHES. Suitable for presentation to Ladies and Gentlemen.—Apply to the Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, Fort, Bombay.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

"GLENTROMIE" can be had of all dealers at per doz. Rs. 24. The CHEAPEST WHISKY for quality to be had from Cashmere to Cape Comorin. Note the price, Rs. 24

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of NICKELSILVER WATCHES, at Rs. 7, 10 and 12, with case, glass, spring, and with guarantee—L. STEFFENAUER, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Katiawar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5; postage 4 annas.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, 59, Meadows Street.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

REGIMENTAL and CLUB COLOR FLANNELS, Silks Sashes, Mufflers, Jerseys, Ties, Belts, &c., made to any design to order and a large selection always in stock.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BENT-WOOD ROCKING OFFICE CHAIRS (Revolving). Nothing to equal them in ELEGANCE and COMFORT. Work becomes a pleasure, and fatigue is unknown. The very best OFFICE CHAIR ever invented.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PRIME AUSTRALIAN OATS.—A shipment of the best of this year's yield, specially selected for us, just received in sacks of about 160lbs. each. Buyers of large quantities could be supplied at a special reduced rate.—Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Bombay or Poona.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for the Municipal Board of Sholapur. Candidates are invited to send applications, specifying full name and age to undersigned before 3 th of July next; examination certificates and testimonials should accompany. Good knowledge of English and Marathi, and, if possible, knowledge of accounts, capacity for active and administrative duties; Professional Engineering, actual experience of Municipal or other administrative work are the expected qualifications. The salary will be from Rs. 100 up to the maximum of Rs. 200, according to the best available qualifications.

The permanent incumbent of the post is on leave without pay, which expires on the 1st of May, 1889, and is at present employed as Secretary to the Surat Municipality, and stands a fair chance of being confirmed there. The Municipality does not hereby bind itself to confer the vacancy upon the best or any other candidates.

HIRACHUND NEMCHUND, Chairman,
Managing Committee, Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur Municipal Office, 21st June, 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches. Will print two pages of note paper at one time.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NOTICES.

WATSON'S HARTLEY COAL.
123, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, February, 1888.

TO distinguish Watson's Hartley Coal from the inferior qualities which are represented as equal to it and also to protect purchasers in foreign markets, I shall, in future sell and ship it under the distinctive name of WATSON'S HARTLEY COAL, and all shipments made by me or my Agents shall have a certificate attached to, or endorsed on Bills of Lading, production of which Shippers should always demand.

JOHN WATSON.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."
THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

☞ Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which ALL Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.—MOST delightfully situated in the healthiest part of Bombay and overlooking the sea. Patronised by the *elit* of Bombay and the other Presidencies, the Aristocracy of England, and the Crown Heads of Europe. Unequalled in comfort, cleanliness, accommodation. Officers of the United services, studying languages, will find this establishment suitable to their purpose. It is pronounced by the highest Medical Authorities in the land to be a perfect sanitarium for invalids. Unsolicited and unsurpassed testimonials.

The Breach Candy Swimming Bath is in the immediate vicinity.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

W. JORDAN AND Co., Proprietors.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN pursuance of Section 42 Act XXVIII. of 1866, Notice is hereby given that all pers ns having CLAIMS against the Estate of HUGH ARCHIBALD McALISTER KERR, late of Calcutta and afterwards of Bombay, Merchant, who DIED at Sea on the 3rd day of June, 1887, should send in their claims to the undersigned on or before the 12th day of September next after which date no claims will be ADMITTED and the assets of the Estate will be DISTRIBUTED.

BEPIN BIHARI SIRCAR.
Agent for W. R. Jameson,
Administrator to the Estate of the Deceased.
11, Clive Street, Calcutta, 12th June, 1888.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN CHARGES FOR EXCESS LUGGAGE OF PASSENGERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the first of July next, the present rate of two pies per maund per mile for Luggage of Passengers in excess of the quantity allowed free will be reduced to one and a half pies per maund per mile.

The quantity allowed free will remain as at present, namely:—

For each Passenger { First Class.....One maund and twenty seers. / Second Class ..Thirty seers. / Third Class .....Ten seers.

Children of more than three and less than twelve years of age who travel at half fares are allowed half the quantities named above. No Luggage is allowed free for Children of less than three years of age who travel free.

All the rules as to free and excess Luggage remain unaltered.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Twenty-second of May, 1888.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 7th June, 1888.
"No. 1909-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Simla, the 22nd May, 1888.
NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement of the 2nd March, 1887, it is hereby notified that the Government of India are prepared to purchase about 1,524 horses suitable for army purposes during the year 1888-89, classed as follows:—

CLASS I.—AUSTRALIAN AND CAPE HORSES—942.

In Madras.

Medium Cavalry and Hussars	125	339
Field Artillery	74	
Horse Artillery	140	
In Calcutta.		
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	274	603
Field Artillery	137	
Horse Artillery	192	

CLASS II.—COUNTRY-BREDS—200.

As many as possible full-grown horses, the remainder young stock from 1½ year old upwards ... 200

CLASS III.—ARABS, PERSIANS—382.

In Bombay.

Field Artillery	37	382
Medium Cavalry	63	
Madras Native Cavalry	282	
Total....	1,524	

2. The purchases will be made in Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay, and at the various horse fairs and horse shows in India, by Remount Agents, under the orders of the Director of Army Remount Operations for India.

3. The Calcutta Landing and Remount Depot will be open for the reception of horses from the 1st October to the end of the purchasing season, and not from the 15th September. Purchasing to commence as soon after arrival of the shipment as the Remount Agent may direct.

4. Horses and mares of all breeds will be received, but they must be within the prescribed age, four to six years, except as regards country-breds, and in the case of Australian horses, if hands 3 inches to 16 hands high. It is to be distinctly understood that in regard to classes I. and III, remounts three years old and mares in foal will not be purchased.

5. Greys will not be purchased for Horse or Field Artillery.

6. The average price for an Australian or Cape remount has been fixed at Rs. 650, which will be paid at the Indian port of purchase. The average price for Arabs and Persians is Rs. 550; for other horses according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the averages fixed above are not exceeded.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India."
By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
B. H. POTTINGER, Brigadier-General,
Secretary to Government.

SHARE LIST WILL BE CLOSED ON 31st JULY, 1888.

THE COIMBATORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.

CAPITAL Rs. 600,000

in 6,000 shares of Rs. 100 each with power to increase. PAYMENT: Rs. 10 on application and Rs. 15 on allotment, the remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per share at intervals of not less than 3 months, of which at least 30 days' notice will be given.

AGENTS & BANKERS:
Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.
LOCAL SECRETARIES:
Messrs. T. STANES & Co., Coimbatore.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, is formed for the purpose of erecting and working Cotton Spinning and Weaving mills in the Coimbatore District.

It is proposed to erect a mill containing 15,000 ring spindles of the most approved pattern. The mill will be designed on the best system and be fitted with rope-driving engines, and the boilers of the latest and best design, and the machinery will be selected, and ordered from the best makers. As plans and estimates are ready and a good site for the mills, with ample water-supply, has already been secured, no time need be lost in commencing operations, and the Directors are confident that if the shares are taken up as freely as they may reasonably anticipate, the mill will be in full operation within 18 months from this date.

It is estimated that the cost of the buildings and machinery, with all accessories, will not exceed Rs. 550,000 leaving a balance of 50,000 for working expenses. The buildings and engine power estimated for, will be sufficient for the accommodation and working of additional 5,000 Spindles and 200 Looms.

The mill, is expected to yield a return of about 22 per cent. from the manufacture of Twist only. From the reports just issued for the past year it is shown that the Tinnevelly Mills earned 19½ per cent. and the Bellary Mills 19 per cent.

Applications for shares should be sent to the Agents and Bankers, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, or to the Secretaries, Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Coimbatore.

NEW STATIONERY

CAN BE HAD AT

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE,

(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream.
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—extra thick, large octavo	8 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, GREEN REP—Albert size	7 0	"
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	"
THICK SATIN, SUPERFINE, CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	"
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0	"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY,	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Green Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	"
"VELLUM," strong, thick, and unglazed	2 2	per 250
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	"
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 0	"
RAILWAY BUFF	2 0	"
"ADVERTISER," No. 4	1 14	"
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12	"
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	"
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
"GLOBE, No. 7, extra large	0 13	"
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	"

STATIONERY.

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
"APSLEY" BOX.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	"
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

"THE LITERARY ALBUM."
A FULL-PAGE PORTRAIT OF
LORD DUFFERIN,

THE VICEROY OF INDIA, is presented with the current number of the journal.

The bill of fare for the June number is unusually attractive:—

Memoir of Lord Dufferin (with portrait.)
Indian Competition in Textile Manufactures.
Life upon the Planets.—*Philadelphia Times.*
Kaspar Hauser.—London *Standard.*
Foods for Man; Animal or Vegetable.
Color in Planets.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*
The Chinese Wall a Fact.—*Missionary Herald.*
Weakminded Children.—*Journal of Mental Science.*
Sudden Forgetfulness.—*Chambers' Journal.*
A South American Eden.—*Boston Transcript.*
Prince Bismarck in the German Reichstag.—*Temple Bar.*
The Pains of Fear.—*New York Forum.*
Natural Healing.—*British Hydropathic Journal.*
Bodily Heat.—*Heat by Life*, London.
Daniel McCartin y: The Greatest Prodigy of Memory.
One's Place in the World.—*Woman's Magazine.*
In Memoriam: to Mathew Arnold. (IN VERSE.)
Some Characteristics of the Hindus: A Lecture.
GLEANINGS, SHORT:—Humorous and Miscellaneous.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 9s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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1876	£3,494,950	1	4	1886	£5,672,040	17	8

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MACLEAN'S
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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

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INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of H. H. the Gaekwar at the Victoria Terminus at 11-45 a.m., and departure for Europe per mail steamer.
Budneira Manufacturing Co., 3-30 p.m.
Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Royal Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Webb's Royal Marrionettes, 9. p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Lycia arrived yesterday from Liverpool.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Amphitrite sailed to-day for Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Clan Forbes and Lycia entered, and the s.s. Bulimba and Bisagno left, the dock on the 24th inst.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Methley Hall entered the dock on the 24th and s.s. Cyphrenes left on the 23rd inst.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 16th instant shows a decrease of Rs. 15,471 in receipts.

THE GLOSTER BAND.—The bandsmen of the 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment go to the head-quarters at Deolali, to-morrow, for a change during the season.

POLO.—The game this evening will be :—Stripes.—Messrs. Barton, Graham, Richards, Nathan, and Edwardes vs. White.—Messrs. Gray, Lovett, Dixon, Prevost, Clofton, and Cobbold. Play will commence at 5-15 o'clock.

A VAGRANT.—Mr. Hamilton yesterday declared Robert Fairbairn, an old European, a vagrant, and sent him to the Workhouse. Fairbairn had been for a long time living where he could, and on Sunday evening was found ill and sleeping in one of the gardens in the Fort. He had to be helped in and out of court.

ST. PETER'S SECOND ELEVEN *vs* CATHEDRAL SECOND ELEVEN.—These teams played on the Esplanade on Saturday, when St. Peter's won by five wickets. For the vanquished Fellman (16) did best, and McCormick and Fellman bowled well ; while for the victors Watson, Glaskin, and Bertie Strelley fielded capitally, and Isaac Ali (21), Clarke (17), Glaskin (11), Higgs (11), and Sam Lafrenais, did good service with the bat.

CUTTING A WIFE'S NOSE.—Succaram Dhondoo was yesterday charged, by Mr. Foard, Acting Superintendent of the E. Division, before Mr. P. Ryan, with causing grievous hurt to Krishnee (accused's wife), by cutting off her nose with a razor, on Saturday, the 23rd instant. The case was postponed for hearing, and the accused remanded to jail, pending the recovery of the prosecutrix in the J. J. Hospital.

ATTEMPTED THEFT.—Inspector Guider charged Muggan Kheshoo, before Mr. Hamilton yesterday, with attempting to steal a silver waist-chain. The accused yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, lay down beside one of a number of natives who were sleeping on a foot-path in Mandvie, and commenced undoing his waist-chain. He was, however, seen by another man and made over to the police. Accused stated that he was looking for a friend, but as he called no evidence to prove his innocence, and was an old Reformatory boy, he was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

DROWNED IN A POND.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Malabar Hill, touching the death of Kooshnee, a girl, aged 4 years. Deceased was the daughter of a sweeper, named Dase, who lived in the compound of Mr. S. A. Sassoon's residence, at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. On Sunday afternoon, deceased, while playing about in the compound, accidentally fell into a pond and was drowned. The wall round the pond is only a few inches high. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Yacht Club this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

March	Military	Meyerbeer.
Operatic Selection	Dorothy	A. Cellier.
Waltz	Espana	Waldteufel.
Cavatina	For Bflat Clarionet Solo	Gassner.
Polacca		Winn.
Polka	Les Sauterelles.	Delbruck.

(GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.)

ABDUCTION OF A GIRL.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Brewin charged Bagoobai, a woman, before Mr. Hamilton, with kidnapping a girl, named Janki, from the legal custody of her guardians. The woman met the girl at Lakh, a village in the Central Provinces, and becoming acquainted with her relatives lived with them for a short time. During the absence of the uncle of the girl, Bagoobai by fair promises induced the girl to leave the village and accompany her to Bombay. Arriving at Bombay, they lived in the native town. Shortly after their arrival Bagoobai disclosed her real intentions, and asked the girl to marry a certain man. The girl withstood all persuasions and refused to do so, threatening to tell the neighbours. On this the accused made Janki promise to keep silent on the matter, and to tell anyone, if they asked, that she was accused's niece. Janki, however, told her whole story to a neighbour one day, and the latter informed the police, who arrested the woman. Before Mr. Hamilton the accused made no defence and called no witnesses. His Worship, in sentencing her to six months' hard labour, remarked that it was clear she had brought the girl to Bombay for immoral purposes, or at least to make money by her marriage with a convenient person.

ZOROASTRIANS IN PERSIA.—A meeting of the Society for the Amelioration of the Condition of Poor Zoroastrians in Persia was held, last Saturday, in Hornby Road, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit presiding. Mr. Ardasir Sorabjee Dustoor Camdinna, the honorary secretary, stated that Sir Dinshaw had given a donation of Rs. 1,500 to the Society in the names of the sons of the late Mr. Cawasjee Dinshaw Petit. The secretary then read an account of the Society's work for the last three years, the income during which time amounted to Rs. 23,677 and the expenditure to Rs. 13,207. Donations to the extent of Rs. 8,000 had been received. Rs. 5,500 of the balance in hand were invested in Government paper. In August, 1885, the Society established a school in Yezd, in which, among other things, a knowledge of the laws of Persia was imparted to the pupils. The committee had resolved to open four schools in Yezd and one in Kerman at a total annual cost of Rs. 1,500. Mr. Kaikhosru Meherban Iranee had given Rs. 5,000 for a building and for the maintenance of one of these schools, which was to be named after him. The funeral rites of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit were, on the news of his death reaching Persia, performed by the teachers and students of the Zoroastrian boarding school at Teheran in grateful remembrance of a donation of Rs. 2,500 which Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit had given in 1864 for the use of the school. The report of the committee was adopted, and Messrs. Jalbhoy Dorabjee Oomrigur, Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, and Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna were re-elected members of the committee. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the committee, to the trustees, to the treasurers, and to the chairman.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 21th June, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·724
Temperature of the Air	83·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·7
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air	·805
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·8
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	78·9
General Directions of Wind.*	...SSE, S, SSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	393
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total for during month	6·33
" " year	8·80
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th	0·20

* From midnight to midnight.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re.-1.4.

SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF COWS AND BUFFALOES.

A MEETING of the members of this Society was held on Sunday afternoon last in the rooms of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association, under the presidency of Mr. Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee. The Society was established in July last year, its chief aims being to adopt measures to prevent the slaughter of cows and buffaloes in India for human food or any other purpose ; to memorialise Government for the enactment of a law to prohibit the slaughter of these animals in India ; to make known by means of lectures and tracts, the evil effects resulting from the slaughter of cattle ; to open dairy farms in different parts of the country and suggest means for improving the breed of cattle, &c.

Mr. Byramjee Dinshah Panday, one of the honorary secretaries, stated that although eleven months had elapsed since the formation of the Society, they had been able to secure only 1,500 members, and not the much larger number that was expected. Efforts were being made to enlist the support of Mahomedans to the objects of the Society. A memorial to the Viceroy had been prepared ; but as it was thought advisable to revise it by incorporating in it several suggestions that had been received, another memorial would be prepared and submitted to a general meeting.

Mr. Tullockchand Manockchand thought it should be clearly shown in the new memorial that the indiscriminate slaughter of cows considerably diminished the numbers of those useful animals. Salaried servants and agents should be employed to assist the honorary secretaries in promoting the objects of the Society, or else they would not get 1,500 more members in another eleven months.

Mr. Byramjee agreed with Mr. Tullockchund in thinking that salaried agents were required.

Rules prepared by the committee were discussed and adopted by the meeting. A very large new committee, consisting of Hindus and Parsees, was then appointed for the future conduct of the Society's operations. Messrs. Lilladhur Jairam and Munmohundas Dyaldas were appointed honorary auditors of the accounts. Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

FATAL ASSAULT.

AT about 9 o'clock, on Sunday night, a row took place in Gogharee Mohola between a Ghatee labourer named Rymutt Nathoo, and a Pathan named Surwurkhan Hajeekhan. The Pathan, it appears, struck Rymutt in the abdomen with a stick. Rymutt snatching the stick out of the Pathan's hand struck him on the head, when three Ghatee labourers, who lived in the houses opposite, seeing their caste-fellow getting roughly handled, went to his assistance. On the Pathan raising an alarm, some twenty-five of his countrymen, who live close by, came in a body to the rescule. Rymutt and the three other Ghatees at once bolted into their houses. The Pathans attempted to break into them, but the Ghatees immediately fled from there. Surwurkhan, who was found seriously injured and in an unconscious state, was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his skull was discovered to be fractured, and he died at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Rymutt Nathoo was arrested by the police, and a search is being made for the other three Ghatees.

An inquest was held by the coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the J. J. Hospital, yesterday morning, touching the death of Surwurkhan Hajeekhan, when the following evidence was recorded :—

Ameerkhan Akbarkhan, a ship-labourer, who lives at Gogharee Mohola, said : Deceased was his cousin. His age was about 30 years, and they lived together. Deceased worked with him as a ship-labourer. He always enjoyed good health, but about fifteen days ago he had fever and went to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he remained for two or three days and then came out quite well. About 9 p.m., on Sunday, witness was in his room on the third storey of the house taking his dinner with his family. Immediately after he had finished his meal he heard a row in the street. Witness looked out of the window and saw a crowd. He then ran downstairs and found the deceased lying in the street bleeding profusely from a wound on the head. On finding the deceased unconscious, he went and brought Policeman No. 572 C ; and he (witness) and another policeman went with the deceased to the J. J. Hospital. Witness remained with the deceased in hospital, and he died there about 4 o'clock that morning. When witness last saw deceased in the street he was sober.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned to Saturday, the 30th instant.

RIGHT TO CHASTISE A WIFE.

IN the Calcutta Appellate Court on Thursday last Mr. John Bradley appeared before the Hon. Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tottenham, and put in a petition praying their Lordships to set aside a conviction obtained against him in the local Police Court by his wife. He had been convicted of an assault on the person of his wife he stated, and had put forward the somewhat novel defence that he was justified in assaulting her,—that in chastising her, he was acting within his rights. He was not allowed to go into matters justifying the assault on his wife, by the Magistrate, and asked their Lordships to refer to the English reported case of Godbett. He put it in this way : So far as he knew there was no section in the Penal Code providing for assaults on wives or children and he therefore argued that he was justified in chastising either on sufficient provocation. The Magistrate had informed him that the English law had no application in India. Applicant was not so sure about that, and referred their Lordships to a work by Hamilton and Edwards on the law of husband and wife.

The Chief Justice did not think that the law as expounded by the applicant was the law in England at present.

Applicant urged that gross provocation on the part of a wife justified a husband in assaulting her. He insisted that when a wife acted in a consistent course of misbehaviour, he had a right to chastise her, because there was nothing to the contrary in the Penal Code, and this was the law, as he had been instructed, in England. He doubted very much whether their Lordships would uphold his conviction.

The Chief Justice remarked that surely the position of a wife was different from that of a child.

Applicant said that that might be so, but yet the husband had control over the wife.

The Chief Justice : You say that in this country the husband had the right of corporal punishment over his wife ?

Applicant : If he has good grounds.

The Chief Justice : Who is to be the judge of that ?

Applicant : I was quite willing to allow the Magistrate to be the judge, but he would not let me go into that.

The Chief Justice : He is to be the judge of the amount of punishment to be inflicted ! The husband is to be both judge and executioner.

Applicant : When it comes to a case of mere chastisement.

The Chief Justice : But she has been beaten before and how can there be any judge of the amount of the punishment ?

Applicant : In the same way that you may chastise a child.

The Chief Justice : That is quite different.

Applicant : I only ask your Lordships to rule that the Magistrate was wrong in not allowing me to go into other matters.

The Chief Justice : The only possible way in which a judge could allow you to go into the matter would be by way of mitigation of punishment. Here the judge has only fined you ten rupees. Assault on a man's wife is a serious offence, and this fine of ten rupees is a very mild punishment.

Applicant : The application of my wife in the first instance was to bind me down.

The Chief Justice : I do not think this is a case in which we should interfere, because it is clear from the evidence that the Magistrate had all the facts before him.

Applicant : Will your Lordships rule that the English law does not apply here in India ?

The Chief Justice : I don't rule anything of the kind.—*Englishman.*

SIR THOMAS SYMONDS gives a rough and ready exposition of what should be our shipbuilding policy. He says, "England's policy should be to lay down two ships when France lays down one and to complete them first." Whereas we barely lay down one ship for each one of the French, and ours is not done first.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London

THE NATIVE PRESS.

ARE THE PARSEES FOREIGNERS IN INDIA ?

THE *Rast Goftar*, replying to the above question, says it has often been said that the Parsees are foreigners, and the assertion was, sometime ago, repeated at the Hyderabad banquet by the Resident, Mr. Howell. Should the Parsees be regarded as foreigners because they originally came to this country from Persia ? In that case, the Mahomedans, says the writer, are foreigners, in a greater degree, than the Parsees, because the Mahomedans have not been more than ten centuries in India, whereas the Parsees count more than thirteen centuries as the period of their settlement in this country. India is the settled habitation of the Parsees, just as well as it is the home of the Mahomedans. The home of the Parsees is Bombay and Guzerat and not Persia. Their all is in India, Persia having now only a historical interest for them.

SMOKING AMONG PARSEE YOUTHS.

A writer in the *Kaiser-i-Hind* warns his co-religionists against the practice of smoking, which is growing into a fashion with some of their rising generation among the Parsees. The evil, he says, is growing among them, and he informs his readers that opium, liquor, and tobacco are posionous substances. Cigars and cigarettes ruin both mind and body, and for the benefit of those concerned he quotes a medical opinion in support of his views.

THE ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

As nothing has been heard of the draft Bill since it left the hands of the Corporation, and as we do not remember its being discussed by the Legislative Council along with the Municipal Bill, we have no assurance, which we can give to the users of ghee, that anything is being done for their benefit. Meanwhile the dealers, taking advantage of the inefficiency of the existing law, and encouraged to do so by that inefficiency and by the great profits which free adulteration enables them to secure, are reaping their harvest whilst the sun is shining upon them, and are providing the Bombay market with ghee and fat mixed in such a skilful proportions as to improve the colour of the sophisticated production. The Hindu community are, of course, scandalised beyond measure, but are helpless to defend themselves against the fraudulent dealers. It is only the very rich who can afford to import their own supply from undoubted sources. All others must be content with such ghee as they can purchase in the bazaar. The ghee adulteration of Bombay has now been advanced to great perfection by the dealers, the high price of ghee enabling them to work the trade most profitably to themselves. We do not think that Government are regarding nefarious practices of the ghee dealers with approval, or that they are unwilling to abate the fraud ; but, however that may be, they are certainly not making quite so active a stir in the matter as they probably would do if the adulteration was of toddy or mowra liquor. The prompt action which was taken by the Government of Bengal when the ghee adulteration as practised in Calcutta was brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor, might be followed by the more complete and pucca Government of Bombay.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* is satisfied with the appointing of Colonel Wilson as Commissioner of Police in this city. It says the Government have done him justice by acknowledging his claim to this post. While he acted for Sir Frank Souter for sometime, he gave perfect satisfaction, and from what has been known of him as an honest and independent officer, the writer is confident that he will adorn the higher office to which he is promoted. It is a great proof of the worth of Colonel Wilson that his appointment has met with the unanimous approval of the press, both English and native.

THE VACANCY IN THE TOWN COUNCIL.

The *Gujerati* says :—Some disparaging articles which have lately appeared in connection with Mr. Geary's candidature for the vacancy in the Town Council are most objectionable. The statement published in the *Bombay Gazette* about Major Selby's intention to go to England was in no way without foundation. If we are not mistaken, Major Selby himself dropped a hint to that effect at a meeting of the Corporation, though he might have subsequently altered his mind. However that may be, the charge which is laid in some quarters against Mr. Geary that he deliberately published a false report about Major Selby, with the object of advancing his own interests, is most disgraceful to those who have made it. We cannot but say this much, in order to do simple justice to Mr. Geary.

IN PRAISE OF THE SIRDAR.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says :—We are proud of Huq, as the people of England are proud of their Clives, Hastingses, and Dalhousies. Of course, when results are compared, the work of Huq sinks into utter nothingness before that of the great heroes mentioned above. But if Huq is insignificant in ability, when compared with Clives and Hastingses, he is lower still when compared as a deceiver with the heroes named above. We have then again good cause to be thankful to Huq. His doings will have the effect of raising the reputation of the people of India amongst the Western nations. It will be now admitted that the people of India are on full march towards civilization, and they will be accordingly respected. There is another reason to be thankful to Huq. He has brought to light the doings of honorable British officials in native courts. It is true we owe this revelation not to any good will on the part of Huq, but to an accident. That we admit, but do we not thank the Government for the railways, though they were constructed mainly for strategic purposes and to maintain the ascendancy of the conquering race over the natives ? Now a story, which is, however, well-known in Bengal. A man belonging to a sect of the *Nabasaks*, was found in improper relationship with the daughter of a Gossain—the caste of Brahmins whence come their spiritual *guroos*. Now, this sacrilege horrified the entire community of the Goosains, who proposed that the culprit ought to be burnt to death. The sect of *Nabasaks* themselves felt so very much humiliated that they too agreed with the Goosains that the scarilegious scoundrel ought to be met with exemplary punishment. A meeting was held at the house of the wealthiest *Nabasak* of the city to award punishment to the culprit, where a large body of the *Nabasaks* and Goosains attended. The head of the *Nabasak* community was entrusted with the task of awarding punishment. And, in giving judgment, he said:—"The Goosains have been, from time immemorial, seducing our women. This, our caste-man, has, for the first time, turned the tables upon our *gurus*, the *gossains*. He is an able man, a star in our community, and deserves well of it. I thank him from the bottom of my soul." We should vote a statue to Huq.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 26.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For consent decree.

17 9-88—Little S F and N—Pallonji Kanjibhoy Randeria and others vs Haji Soomar Haji Bowla—Payne G and S.

To vary Commissioner's report.

9-80—Chalk, W and S—Madhowrao Dinanath vs Anundrao Dinanath—Little, S, F and N—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

34 7-87—Tyabji and D—Cazi Mahomed Meya bin Cazi Dada Meya, &c. vs. Hawabai—Wadia and G

38 4-87—Ardesir, H and D—Abdool Karrim Dewan and another vs. Bai Satbai and others—Winter and B.

45 1-85—Ardesir—H and D—Oomer Jamal vs Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool Rehman and others—Payne G and S, and Tyabji and D.

45 8-87—Shamrao P—Govind Gungadhur Ranade vs Radhabai and another—Wadia and G.

51 8-87—Mansuklal and D—Dharsee Ludha vs Mulloo Rajana—Jefferson, B and D.

45 6-87—Mirza H and K—Travadi Gowrishunker Tribhovan vs Loowar Cullian Purshotum—Hore, C, and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

36 1-84—Tyabji and D—Haji Oomer Khamissa and others vs Memon Tyab Arbi.

46 7-87—Payne G and S—Narronji Dayal and another vs Pochaji Pestonji Meherji—Pestonji and R.

14 8-88—Bomonji and H—The Star of India Mills vs C Sabapathy Iyah—Nanu and H.

19 0-88—Jefferson—B and D—Ananta Balcrishna vs Lukhumsey Dew—Payne G and S.

20 5-88—T A Bland—Vishnu Hari Barve vs A J A Jardine.

22 1-88—Hore, C, and B—J G Smith and others vs Tejpal—Godoo and others.

22 2-88—Jefferson B and D—H C Dumbell vs Shewlal Motilal—Craigie, L, and O.

Long Causes.

1 7-88—Mansuklal and D—Ruttonsey Lallji and another vs Purshotum Govindji—Hore, C and B—Part heard.

25-88—In person.—Manilal Dhunji and another vs Goolamhoosen Vajir.—In person.

29-88—A F Turner.—Gunputrao Pandurung vs Gajanan Govind and another.—H Bicknell.

GERMANY AND THE EX-EMPRESS VICTORIA.

A BERLIN correspondent sends to the *St. James's Budget* the following report of a speech made by Herr Richter in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet. He writes :—

I send you the speech as it appeared in the *Freisinnige Zeitung*, of which paper Richter is the chief editor. As some of your readers may not quite understand what is meant by the Cartel party, it is perhaps better to explain that when last year Prince Bismarck proposed to add 40,000 men to the army he was defeated ; thereupon he appealed to the constituencies and the Conservative party entered, into an agreement (Cartel) to form a coalition with the National Liberals. This coalition carried the measure which Prince Bismarck thought so important, and the coalition which was only formed for a temporary purpose has continued. Herr Richter went on to say :—

"When the agitation against the Crown began in Breslau and Leipzig in the name of the united National party, and the leaders of the National Liberals, Conservatives, and Free Conservatives, placed themselves at the head of this agitation in an affair which concerned neither the Parliament nor the representation of the country, then I could have wished that a disavowal of such a proceeding should have been made in the name of the Cartel party. But as you were silent then, you must share the responsibility now. You ask why we now put our loyalty forward so strongly. Well, when other parties vie with each other in disloyalty, we feel it our duty to accentuate our expressions of loyalty to an Emperor who is seriously ill. ("Bravo!" Left and Centre ; "Shame!" Right.) If you had cried "Shame" then, it would have become you better. The newspapers and those parties would not have dared to have said what they did to an Emperor in good health. We see, moreover, that in proportion as the Emperor progresses towards recovery, so these creatures creep back into the holes out of which they ventured in those days of dangerous illness. It is true that it was the *Dresdener Nachrichten*, the chief paper of the Conservatives in Saxony, which printed the insulting articles against the Empress Victoria. You say, Show us a National Liberal paper. Do you never read your *Cologne Gazette* ? Were there not in it, as a matter of fact, all those insinuations about the introduction into politics of female personal elements which sought frivolously to cast to the winds the treasures of Bismarckian policy ? That chief organ of the Cartel parties and the National Liberals on the Rhine spoke of ladies in high positions who forgot, in affairs of the heart, the policy and the lasting interests of the dynasty and of the German nation. Did not the *Deutsches Tageblatt* say that Germany was going to be made to pass under the Caudine Forks of England in the Battenberg question ? The *Freisinnige Zeitung* did a great service in those days by unmasking that crew in the press, which was an honour to no party. Now every one knows that cheats and swindlers were the leaders of a systematic propagation of articles framed with the intention of exciting the public mind against the Empress Victoria and everything that had any connection with England. . . . The *Freisinnige Zeitung* does not cultivate a "modern sycophancy ;" but, estimating the freedom of the press at its proper value, it has the duty of bringing the insolence of that press to account. It has done the service of having revealed what a rabble it was that hounded on the public against the Imperial House. Instead of thanking us for this, it is a National Liberal who takes the part of that rabble by accusing the *Freisinnige Zeitung* of "sycophancy." The *Cologne Gazette* also designated as a denunciation an article of the *Freisinnige Zeitung* which treated of the betrayal of State secrets. It has, in truth, not been explained to this day how extracts from official papers regarding the affair of the Battenberg betrothal came to be published in the *Cologne Gazette*—extracts which could only be known to Prince Bismarck and to the imperial pair. How was that possible ? What condemnation was passed upon Count Arnim in his time ! A new paragraph was then made to provide against the reporting of occurrences which might raise discussion as to the prestige and position of Germany with regard to foreign nations. And what do we see now ? The most detailed accounts, calculated to excite every one against the Imperial House, are published of a private affair concerning the imperial family, about which nothing could have transpired except through a gross misuse of official secrets. And the most abominable part of this was, that, as is now known for a fact, the affair was made public and the people were excited against the Emperor and Empress after the differences between the Emperor and the Chancellor on the subject of the betrothal had been adjusted. And one cannot but see that, whatever the issue of the bethrothal question might be, our Emperor Frederick was by these revelations placed in an unfavourable light with regard to Russia. I do not understand how any one could commit such treason. . . . If the hundredth part of the insults that have been printed about the Empress Victoria in the last weeks had been hurled at Prince Bismarck. . . the prisons would have been filled with hundreds of persons. Liberal papers are punished for gross misdemeanour with several months' imprisonment if they only spread false reports about the treatment of Colonel von Villaume by the Czar. But is a grosser misdemeanour possible in the Prussian press than that which has been committed by the Cartel newspapers during the past weeks? The whole world has read those articles ; but no public prosecutor has taken any notice of them. With the exception of the Wittenberger local paper, no action has, as far as I know, been brought against any but Liberal paper ; and why ? Just because the Liberal papers reproduced the attacks in order to express their indignation about them. An action was brought against the Liberal papers for insulting the Crown, although their articles concluded by saying that, if it were possible under Prince Bismarck and Minister von Puttkamer to write such articles against the Empress Victoria, then it was more than ever the duty of all Prussians to gather round the imperial pair."

In some quarters the correspondent adds there is great indignation that Richter, who is accused of being a Republican, should have taken on himself to defend the Empress Victoria : the Empress's friends retort, "Why did you not interfere when these press attacks appeared ?" The Cartel party say that Richter's speech was "scandalous and wanting in tact" ("unverschamt und tactlos"). But in this country, whenever an adversary hits very hard or says a thing that is unanswerable, he is at once accused of being "tactlos."

THE EAST INDIA U. S. CLUB.

A GENERAL meeting of the East India U. S. Club was held on May 28th, when it was reported that financial affairs of the Club were in a satisfactory condition, being £10,000 better than the figures hitherto inserted in the accounts. The following additions and amendments to the rules were decided upon :—

New rule 6.—After Rule 28, insert the following as Rule 29, and re-number the Rules to the end—

"29. In the case of any proposition concerned with the constitution of the Club, or which in the opinion of the Committee otherwise affects, or is likely to effect its general interests, the Committee may in their discretion, instead of bringing such proposition before a general meeting proceed in the following manner to obtain the votes of all the members of the Club, notice of their intention so to proceed, and a copy of such proposition having been previously posted for seven days, in a conspicuous place in the Clubhouse. "A printed copy of the proposition with a printed voting form annexed shall be sent to every member of the Club at his last known address, with a request that such form may be filled up and returned without delay to the secretary, who shall register the votes as received. Upon the expiry of four months from the despatch of the last copy, the Committee shall proceed to examine the votes which have been received, or which may be received before the affirmative and negative votes are totalled. If upon totalling the votes two-thirds of the members whose votes have been received are in favour of the proposition, it shall be held to have been carried, otherwise it shall be deemed to have been lost ; and the result shall be at once posted in the Club."

Second amendment to sixth proposition : 17.—Moved by Mr. J. Lumsdaine.

"That newly elected members be required to pay their first subscription as follows :—If elected in first quarter £8-8, second quarter £6-6, third quarter £4-4, October or November £2-2, December *nil*.

MADRAS.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Rather a nasty accident happened on Friday evening on the road leading from the Mount Road to the South Beach promenade through the Government House Compound. Two European ladies were being driven in a brougham along that road, when the horse took fright at a big dog which crossed the road, and bolted, the result being that the conveyance was dashed against one of the trees on the southern side of the road. The coachman, an elderly native, suffered very serious injuries, his head having come into violent contact with a branch of the tree, and he was knocked off his seat, the horse falling upon him. Assistance was promptly rendered, and he was immediately conveyed to the General Hospital, where he was detained under treatment, but, we regret to say, that his wounds have since proved fatal. He died in hospital this morning. Fortunately, the two ladies escaped with only a shaking. The conveyance was almost completely shattered.

STORMY SCENES IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

As stated in our telegraphic columns General Boulanger laid his Bill for the revision of the Constitution before the French Chamber on the 4th inst. The *Daily Telegraph* gives the following account of the scene which followed :—

General Boulanger ascended the tribune and read a speech which occupied more than an hour almost every sentence being greeted with laughter and interruptions. Even as he advanced to the tribune members hailed him with roars of laughter. Had his address not been written, he could not possibly have proceeded. He began with alluding to the demonstrations made over his name, and was at once brought to a halt. After some time he continued that these demonstrations made it imperative on him to explain the House the feeling which they seemed to express. France was uneasy; she did not enjoy the security she needed, and she wanted a new *regime*. At these words M. de Mahy, ex-Minister of Marine, rose from his seat, shouted, shook his fist at General Boulanger, and appeared literally beside himself, the General all the time tapping the desk before him carelessly. Then the speaker went on to say that France wanted the very opposite of the anarchical and anti-democratic *regime* which was weighing her down. There were fresh interruptions when he declared that the Rupublic ought not to be any one's property, but that all Frenchmen had a right to it. The only persons who ought to be excluded were the citizens who revolted against the free institutions accepted by the people. "That is just your case!" cried M. Gillet. "Show us your letter to the Duc d'Aumale!" shouted M. Gadaud. The Government was merely the property of a group, continued the General. "Of what group?" asked M. de Cassagnac. "Don't make any comparisons that would be dangerous," remarked the President General Boulager, undisturbed and smiling, went on amidst constant interruptions to say that the general elections of 1885 showed the effect produced on the country by the Opportunist *regime*. The three millions of Opposition votes were really a protest against an intolerable situation. "You should have said all this when you were a Minister," cried M. Rouvier. "Three months ago you did not think a word of all that," shouted M. Tony Revillon. People had been surprised at Republicans and Conservatives voting for him, but the fact was that wounded patriotism had but one cry. "This is abominable!" shouted M. Lafont. He was the interpreter of the popular will. He was not so vain as to imagine that his request would be listened to ; but he thought it right to confront together the "will of the people" and the "resistance of Parliament." He attacked the Constitution of 1875 as neither republican not democratic. It was not "self government." (Laughter and jeers.) Members were elected for a purpose, but as soon as they took their seats they only served the ambitions of coteries. Ministries could not have a fitting and durable policy. Generally they were the servile agents of coalitions. The President : "You must not speak of Ministers as servile tools." General Boulanger : "I did not do so." The President : "I am glad of it ; for otherwise I must have reminded you that you yourself were once a Minister." (Cheers and laughter.) France, the General continued, was disgusted with a *regime* which was nothing but corruption, lying, and sterility. Must the Republic have a President ? France would easily grow accustomed to do without one ; but she was not yet ripe for an idea to which personally he was inclined. (More mocking laughter.) This was one of the great questions which the National Assembly would have to settle. It was essential that the Chief of the State should have power and not be a mere log. These words provoked another storm ; but the President remarked that coming from M. Boulanger this insult to the Chief of the State need not be noticed. General Boulanger retorted that he had not been lacking in respect to the President. He referred to the office, not to the man. Soon there was another agitation. There was no doubt he said that future *Constituantes* would find a way of averting all danger of a "dictatorship." Ministerial responsibility meant the debasement of the Executive. The Chamber ought to make laws and not to govern. Ministers chosen outside Parliament should only be responsible to the Head of the State. The Senate, elected by restricted suffrage, ought not to have equal power with the Chamber. Indeed, he should not regret the entire disappearance of the Senate, which was useless and represented nothing. If, however, the fear of a single Chamber should lead to the retention of the Senate, the latter should be elected by universal suffrage. The relations of Church and State and religious liberty came within this category, and ought not to be solved by a party or a Government without appeal to the nation. The reforms which he had sketched would usher in an era of peace and order. The social reforms so long waited for would be effected, and France would at last enter on the condition of having fixed and regular Governments. (Uproar.) The President : "The whole speech has been a series of such attacks ; but this last expression has such special gravity that I must call General Boulanger to order. He speaks of France as devoid of a regular Government. He is doubtless waiting to found such a Government himself." (Applause.) General Boulanger, who this time could not go on coolly reading his manuscript, but was forced to make some reply, said, "I will not be drawn into discussion." The President : "Forbearance has its limits, and it is time to remind the speaker that the Chamber has a discipline to which he, like everybody else, must be subject." Proceeding, General Boulanger made an allusion to the sequence and security of France's foreign policy, warned Parliament that it was unpopular and impotent to accomplish reforms, and predicted that, if "revision" were refused universal suffrage would cry yet more vigorously, "Dissolution ! dissolution !" He then asked that the Chamber should declare it necessary that the Constitution should be revised, and return to his seat cheered only by his handful of followers.

M. Paul de Cassagnac ascended the tribune, and roundly attacked M. Meline for having allowed the General to make use of such expression as "a mere log" without calling him to order. There was a scene between the Reactionary Champion and the President, and then, it was the turn of the Duc de Doudeauville, who read out a declaration on the part of the Royalists. He denied that he and his friends had any sympathy for M. Boulanger ; but they had always been in favour of "Revision." A short pause, and then M. Felix Pyat stepped into the tribune. He called M. Boulanger "General," saying "Once a General always a General ;" whereupon M. Paul de Cassagnac cried mockingly, "Once a Communist always a Communist." When M. Pyat spoke of the part played by General Boulanger during the Commune M. Paul de Cassagnac shouted, this time in a very menacing tone, "Do not say anything about the hostages!" These interruptions only increased the excitement ; and a third deputy, "Your place is not there : you ought to be at the galleys!" led to a veritable storm. M. de Cassagnac was called to order and when quiet was in some measure restored, M. Jolibois, ascending the tribune, attacked M. Felix Pyat, who had returned to his seat. M. Pyat tried to get at M. Jolibois, but was held back by the ushers amid Reactionary cries of "To the galleys!" Foaming at the mouth, M. Felix Pyat made some observations about the Army of Versailles, for which he was promptly called to order.

Then M. Floquet appeared in the tribune and said that M. Boulanger might have spared himself the trouble of bringing forward a "Revision Bill," as there were already four others drawn up in similar terms. "At your age, General Boulanger," exclaimed M. Floquet, "Napoleon was dead and you will only be the Sieyes of a stillborn Constitution." General Boulanger rose and seemed inclined to speak. Cries of "To the tribune!" were raised ; but he changed his mind and remained in his place. A few words from M. Andrieux, and then M. Clemenceau, amid repeated applause, defended parliamentary Government, and declared that all the Republicans would rally to the standard of their party. The immediate consideration of M. Boulanger's Revision Bill was then put to the vote and rejected by the large majority of 377 to 186. The Chamber then adjourned. On leaving the Chamber, General Boulanger was cheered by a large crowd which had assembled in the Place de la Concorde.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, June 8.)

Admiralty, 6th June, 1888.

IN accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 30th December, 1884—

Staff Comdr G C Hammond has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Navigating Lieut W Strugnell has been promoted to the rank of Staff Comdr in H M's Fleet. Sub-Lieut N C Palmer has been promoted to the rank of Lieut in H M's Fleet, for special service in effecting the capture of a Slave Dhow on the East Coast of Africa.

Royal Marine Artiliery.

Col Second Commandant J F Crease, C B, to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Tuson, promoted.

Lieut-Col and Col (Supernumerary

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NOTICE.

The sale of the landed property at Breach Candy Road which was advertised to take place on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, is POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate, Fort, next to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, several invoices of fancy goods, consisting of a large quantity of dolls and toys of various kinds, paint boxes, Bohemian glassware, such as flower vases, decanters, toilet sets, shades for candlesticks, &c., large and small parian figures, horse tools, glass inkstands, tool chests, carriage, whips, shawls, &c., and many other articles too numerous to describe. The above will be on view from to-morrow.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, June 26th 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

3 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ silk border grey dhooties.
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On account and at the risk of A. Allan, Esquire, and by the order of Mooljee Pursotum, Esquire.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 25.

A LIGHT and intermittent rainfall, much below the average of previous years to date, both here and in the districts, has marked the commencement of the S. W. Monsoon. Arrivals of Produce are now upon a much reduced scale, and business is settling down to the usual monsoon dulness. The stronger tone of Cotton in the governing markets has met with no response here, and we have had a very quiet market for the Staple since last mail left. A good demand for Wheat was felt again at the close of last week; but this article of Export and Seeds have been, on the whole, without animation. Exchange has been quiet and, latterly, steady, and rates closed this evening upon about the same level as those of a week ago. Apart from some considerable transactions between Banks there has been little doing, and the paucity of Private Paper has continued. Government Paper has advanced 5-16 per cent. for Four per cents. above last week's quotations. Shares have been deal in to a moderate extent; but prices of Mill Scrip have been rather irregular, owing to speculative operations. Freights are dull and drooping; cargo is scarce; and there is no enquiry to speak of for forward tonnage. The position of Imports remains unchanged, pending the progress of the rains; but the strong tone of the Manchester Market has further checked arrival business during the past week.

MONEY.—A slight increase in Loans and Discounts during the past week, and a little falling off in private Deposits, making, in the aggregate, an expansion in trade requirements of some 5⅝ lakhs, has caused the statement of the Presidency Bank, issued this afternoon, to show a decrease in the Cash Balance of 5⅝ lakhs. Money, however, continues plentiful, and accommodation may be had in the open market at 1 to 2 per cent. below the Bank rate, which remains at 5 per cent. for the minimum.

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	1,47,484
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	„	2,57,798
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	1,36,255
Government Securities	Nil.	„	Nil.
Loans	Inc.	„	2,48,449
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	1,50,745
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	„	1,45,240
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„	5,62,459

EXCHANGE closed for last mail with a quiet and rather weak feeling at the quotations given in our last report. Next day the market continued quiet at the same rates. No Mercantile Bills, however, came out; and the only business reported was in ready Demand between Banks, and sold to a house, at 1s. 4 3-32d. On Thursday, the market opened quiet and weak, with quotations for Bank Paper and Wire Transfer 1-32d. below the previous day's closing rates, but with Sterling 3 months' sight Credits unchanged, though short sight Paper was placed on rather more favourable terms than on Wednesday. Mercantile Paper, however, was still in very limited supply. Bank Demand was sold at 1s. 4 1-16d. for August delivery, and at 1s. 4 3-32d. for September and onward to the end of the year. Forward Wire Transfer was quoted at 1s. 4 1-16d. for August-October, and at 1s. 4 3-32d. thereafter to the end of December. The tone was quiet again on Friday at the previous day's rates for Bank Bills and Wire Transfers; but with quotations for 3 months' sight Credits, both Sterling and Francs, rather lower, the Banks having been buyers of this Paper at 1s. 4 5-32d. and 1·70⅞, respectively. There was a moderate enquiry from native remitters for ready Demand Bank Paper at 1s. 4 1-16d.; but only a small amount of Mercantile Bills was placed, including some 3 months' sight Credits, for next month's delivery, at 1s. 4 3-16d. Bank Demand was done between Banks, at 1s. 4 3-32d. for September-October delivery; also Telegraphic, for November Transfer, at the same rate. On Saturday the market was steady at a partial advance of 1-32d. in presence of firmer advices from Calcutta. A considerable business was done between Banks in ready Wire Transfer, at 1s. 4 1-16d.; and something was reported in the earlier part of the day in 3 months' sight Credits, at 1s. 4 5-32d. for Sterling, and 1·70⅛ for Francs; but at the close there were no buyers of Private Paper under 1s. 4 3-16d., and Francs 1·71, respectively, for June-July delivery. Very few Mercantile Bills were offering. This morning the market opened firm at Saturday's quotations for ready business; but, although Banks were open to sell at 1-32d. higher, for forward delivery, no buyers came forward; and no Private Paper to speak of was offering. In the after part of the day, telegrams from Calcutta (which had previously been of a firmer tenor), reporting rather lower rates there, this market became flat and closed quiet. Our forward quotations for Bank Telegraphic and Demand are 1s. 4 3-32d. and 1s. 4¼d. for August onwards, respectively; and for 3 months' sight Credits, 1s. 4 7-32d. for July, and 1s. 4¼d. for August delivery. We quote ready.

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 1-16d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4¼d.	„
Do.	4 „	1s. 4 5-32d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 4 7-32d.	„
Credits	3 „	1s. 4 7-32d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 4 5-16d.	„
Documents	3 „	1s. 4¼d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 4 11-32d.	„
Francs	3 „	1·71⅛	„
Do.	6 „	1·72¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet but steady on last mail-day at our quotations of the previous evening, with sellers of Four per cents. for the near account at 99 13-16, but with not much business doing. On Wednesday the rate for Fours, for money, receded 1-16 per cent. with sellers at the decline. For the 30th instant 99 11-16 was the quotation, and 99½ for the July account; and the market was quiet at these rates. Next day the market opened at 99⅝ for Fours for cash; but in presence of some enquiry the rate advanced 1-16 per cent., closing at 99 15-16. For the next account 99 13-16 to ⅞ was quoted, and business was reported at the lower rate, and at 99 9-16 for July. Opening on Friday at 99 15-16, the price of Fours for money soon stiffened to par, and, before closing, a further advance of 1-16 was established, making the money rate 100 1-16. For the near and more distant accounts, rates advanced in proportion, and a good deal was reported to have been booked. There was some further upward movement on Saturday, and Four per cents. for money advanced to 100½; the account rates having been 100⅛ and 99 13-16, respectively, with a good many transactions reported. Towards the close, however, rates drooped a little, and the cash and near account rate for Fours became 100 1-16. A further advance of 3-16 per cent. has been established in Fours to-day in an active market, and at closing the rate for money and the account was 100¼, and 99 15-16 for the July settlement. 4½ per cent. Paper has been quoted nominally at 104½ to ¾, and may this evening be called 104½ nominal

Five per cent. Municipal Bonds are unchanged at 108. Port Trust Bonds are quoted at 97½.

SHARES have been rather quiet during the past week; and prices of Mill Scrip have been somewhat irregular, and on some days lower, in a number of cases, owing to "bear" sales. Taking the week's operations and fluctuations, however, the quotations in our list this evening show rather more advances than declines on this line, compared with those of a week ago. Mahalackshmi Mill shares have advanced Rs. 40; Queen, Rs. 20; Khatao Mucconji, Rs. 12½; Ripon, and Imperial, Rs. 10; Anglo-Indian, Alliance, and Connaught, Rs. 5 each; and David, and Luckmidas Khimji, Rs. 2½. On the other hand, Morarji Gokaldas have declined Rs. 30; Presidency, Rs. 15; Oriental, Rs. 12½; Framji Petit, and Sholapore, Rs. 10 each; Berar Manufacturing, Rs. 5; and Jevraz Balloo, Rs. 2½. In Press shares, New Indian are up to Rs. 5; and Mofussil Rs. 2½. Akbar have declined Rs. 25; New Berar, Rs. 10; and Apollo, Rs. 5. Clydesdale Dyeing have advanced Rs. 5. Bombay-Burma Corporation have declined Rs. 25 for the first issue, and Rs. 5 for the second. Prince of Wales Fire are Rs. 5 up, as are also Treacher and Company, and Bapty Flour. Oriental Life have advanced Rs. 7. National Bank shares are Rs. 5 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to the delay in the setting in of the rains, and to the prevalence of cholera in ot[illegible] there has been but little demand in the distric[illegible] *Grey Goods* for the up-country for *Shirtings* or other [illegible] and would have markets, and rates are weaker, declined but for the firmness in Manchester. Little business is passing in *Bleached Goods*; but rates are unchanged. We hear of a sale of 100 cases of Nainsooks to arrive in September next. *Turkey Red*, *Dyed*, and *Printed Goods* are quite unchanged. The offtake from the Bazaar for the week is put down at 2,200 packages. *Local Goods* have been in small demand, generally speaking. The week's sales are estimated at 1,500 bales, and the total would have been much smaller, but for 400 bales of Zanzibar qualities having been taken by buyers.

YARNS.—A small business continues to be reported in *imported Yarns*, and the tone of the market is quiet; but prices have not given way. Of *Local Spinnings*, China sales for the fortnight ending last Thursday were 5,800 bales at Exchange 226½. Here the business done for China qualities has been on a very small scale; but Calcutta has bought about 1,200 bales at good rates, and spinners are still very firm, though some of them are selling at slightly lower rates. Some 3,000 bales in all are reported to have changed hands since last mail.

METALS.—*Copper* and *Yellow Metal* have been taken to a small extent only. The market for both is steady, and prices are unaltered, all round. Very little is doing in *Iron*, and this metal is quiet at previous rates.

COALS are steady. Sales have been reported during the week of Longrigg Coal, June shipment, at Rs. 20 per ton; and ready Powell's Duffryn Cardiff per Mythly Hall (s) at Rs. 22¼ per ton. For forward delivery Powell's Duffryn are quoted at Rs. 24; and Davison's West Hartly, at Rs. 23 per ton. The stock on the Bunder is about 5,000 tons.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Notwithstanding stronger markets at New York and Liverpool, there has been no improvement in demand or accession to business in this staple on this side, and we have had another very quiet week, the total purchases reported not summing up more than 3,000 bales. Of these, the largest line has been in Bengals, which have been taken at prices ranging from 184-191½ according to quality. The other transactions have been principally in Khangaum, at Rs. 207; Jalgaum, at Rs. 193-203; Veerumgaum, at Rs. 198-8½; Ginned Veerumgaum, at Rs. 207; Wudwan, at Rs. 200; Dharwar, at Rs. 206½; and Western, at Rs. 202. A little Bombay-pressed Western was also taken at Rs. 191 per candy. Rates for stapled Oomras are rather higher than they were a week ago; but speaking generally prices may be called steady at last mail's quotations.

The Receipts of Cotton are now falling off considerably; and it will be noticed from the subjoined tables that the arrivals for the past week, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show a falling off of some 8,600 bales. The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop now show a deficiency of 253,200 bales, compared with those for 1886-87; while the arrivals of all Cotton from the 1st January this year are 157,627 bales less than those for last year during the same time.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *vid* Canal, without commission:—

Cotton.	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Rs. 194	4d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 189	3¾d.
Do. Good	„ 183	3 25-32d.
(Oomra) Fully Good (Good Staple)	„ 212	4 11-32d.
Do. Good „	„ 208	4¼d.
Do. F.G.F. „	„ 199	4 3-32d.
Khandeish, Good	„ 194	4d.
Do. F.G.F.	„ 187	3 27-32d.
Belatee, Fully Good	„ 195	4d.
Do. Good	„ 191	3 15-16d.
Do. F.G.F.	„ 183	3 25-32d.
Dholleras, Fine,	„ 223	4 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 212	4 11-32d.
Do. Good	„ 202	4 5-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	„ 207	4¼d.
Westerns, Good,	„ 200	4 3-32d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1887-88. Bales.	Season. 1886-87. Bales.
Bengals	211,000	262,500
Oomras—		
Berar	200,000	321,500
Khandeish	205,500	271,000
Barsi and Nugger	80,000	82,500
Hingunghaut	800	19,800
Dhollera	315,000	317,500
Broach	104,000	100,000
Compta & Dharwar	85,000	91,000
Persian & Sind	58,000	41,700
Westerns & Madras	11,500	7,500
	1,270,800	1,524,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts	Bales. 1888	Bales. 1887	Bales. 1886
For the week	15,079	23,670	23,277
From 1st Jan. to 23rd June	1,221,102	1,378,729	1,388,372
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	11,243	6,017	26,173
From 1st Jan. to 23rd June	742,760	942,946	872,581
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,575	328	1,190
From 1st Jan. to 23rd June	22,681	24,685	38,957

WHEAT was but little enquired for during the greater part of last week, and the transactions reported daily were on a small scale; but on Saturday a good demand sprung up, and considerable purchases were made at current rates in a firm market. Quotations, which have not varied much since last week, are as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.		
White Pessy (91 per cent.)	4 5 9		per cwt.
Do. (85 „)	4 4 9		„
No. 1 Club Delhi	4 3 6		„
Red Delhi	4 0 0		„
Hard Yellow	4 5 6		„
Red Ahmedabad	4 2 3		„
Hard Red	3 11 0		„

SEEDS.—On some days a moderate business has been reported in *Linseed and Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed*; but, generally speaking, little has transpired, demand having been languid. The tone of the market has, upon the whole, been steady at the following rates:—

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Linseed	6 1 0	to 6	4 0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow	6 11 0			„
Do. Cawnpore Yellow	6 6 0			„
Do. do. Red	5 13 0			„
Do Delhi do.	5 13 0			„

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	159,515	340,320	190,460
„ From 1st Jan. to 23rd June	7,119,732	8,029,484	7,396,041
Linseed—For the week	47,456	53,789	41,108
„ From 1st Jan. to 23rd June	1,909,299	1,842,003	2,963,882
Rapeseed—For the week	99,179	60,888	33,973
„ From 1st Jan. to 23rd June	1,163,379	626,373	935,967
Gingelly Seed—For the week	389	13,852	12,043
„ From 1st Jan. to 23rd June	899,349	819,634	787,114

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	328,193	356,542	199,357
„ From 1st Jan. to 23rd June	5,541,468	6,065,903	6,099,517
Linseed—For the week	94,771	41,311	15,449
„ From 1st Jan. to 23rd June	1,609,959	1,247,947	2,365,331
Rapeseed—For the week	155,541	24,774	33,757
„ From 1st Jan. to 23rd June	904,911	372,935	637,281
Gingelly Seed—For the week	2,350	3,290	13,942
„ From 1st Jan. to 23rd June	662,175	1,006,335	811,310

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	862½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	930
Bank of Madras	16,000	500	all	14 do.	810
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Banking Corporation	30,000	100	all	17½ do.	349
National Bank of India	37,320	125		5 pct.	135

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	4100	–	– 4160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	4100	–	– 4161

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,150
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	260	5,000	1,000	Rs. 190	2,050

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BUXEY—June 25, at Chundanwadi, Cheera Bazaar, Bai Dhunbaiji, daughter of Bezonji Jehangeer Buxey, aged 23. Funeral this morning at 8 o'clock. Deeply and deservedly regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

LAUD—June 24, at his residence, in Kandewadi, Mr. Narayen Crushna Laud, aged 80 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CATOR—June 15, at Calcutta, the wife of C F Cator, third son of the late Capt J B Cator, R N, Conservator of the River Humber, of a son.

MITCHELL—June 18, at Coimbatore, the wife of Arthur W Mitchell, Planter, Glenvan's Estate, Guynd, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COTTON—HAY—June 19, at Hope Town, by the Rev R S Wood, W G L Cotton, M I C E, Indian P W Dept, to Maggie W Hay, 2nd daughter of the late Robert Hay, of Dalmuir, Scotland.

HUDSON—GALE—June 19, at St. Andrew's, Motiharri, by the Rev J Richardson, Chaplain, Francis Alexander Hudson, son of the late Richard Rowland Hudson of Co. Louth, Ireland, to Mary, elder daughter of John C Gale of Borah, Champarun, and granddaughter of the late John Gale, formerly of Pundoul, Tirhoot.

DEATHS.

DOWDING—June 15, at St. Paul's Parsonage, Dibrughar, Assam, Susan Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev William Charles Dowding, formerly Vicar of St. Thomas', Scarborough, and sister of the Rev Charles Dowding, Chaplain, A C S, Dibrugarh, aged 33 years.

GOULD—June 20, at No 3, Banstollah Lane, Calcutta, Charles Gould, formerly of the firm of Charles Gould and Co., late Burkinyoung and Co., aged 70 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE FRACAS AT A CALCUTTA PARSEE FIRE TEMPLE.—We have received two letters relating to the recent fracas at a fire temple in Calcutta—one from Mr. D. S. Shroff and the other from Mr. S. J. Padshah. We must decline to insert either letter, or to assist in any way in keeping up a quarrel in which it is evident there has been much loss of temper.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1888.

THE summary of the speeches of Counsel on the Deccan Mining case which we published yesterday indicates pretty clearly the position, moral and legal, which the representatives of the parties appearing before the Committee of Inquiry seek respectively to make good. Mr. Mayne, the leading Counsel for the Hyderabad Government, plainly stated that the contention of that Government is that the concession was obtained by fraud, that the Sirdar Diler Jung had been bribed by Mr. Watson and the other concessionaires, and that they and he were partners in a corrupt transaction. It was ominous that this contention—which if successful must prove fatal to the validity of the concession—was preceded by a declaration that the Nizam's Government was desirous that it should be understood that the interests of *bona fide* holders of shares in the Mining Company would be protected, whatever course might be taken in regard to the concession. It will be remembered that the power to cancel the concession and to constitute a new company was expressly conferred on the Nizam's delegate to England, the Nawab Mobsin-ul-Mulk, in the edict which was promulgated on the departure of that functionary for London. The cancellation of the concession may be regarded as highly probable. There is nothing in the arguments addressed to the Committee by Sir Horace Davey and Mr. Littler on the other side to exonerate the concessionaires from the damaging charges which they had to meet. Sir Horace endeavoured to persuade the Committee that the Sirdar whom he represented had nothing to do with the terms of the concession—a contention showing some courage in the face of the admissions extracted from Mr. Winter by the perseverance and skill of Mr. Labouchere. The transaction by which the Sirdar's shares had been sold to the Nizam Sir Horace declined to palliate. He made the most of the endeavour of the Sirdar to get the subscribed capital fixed at £500,000. But there was no attempt to show that the Nizam's agent had not disregarded the written instructions of his employers and of the Government of India. The Counsel for Mr. Watson worked himself up to a pitch of enthusiasm on behalf of his client Mr. Watson, whom he declared to be a benefactor of the Hyderabad State, honorable and straightforward in all his dealings. More to the point—if more sincere—was the declaration that Mr. Watson is ready to establish the validity of the concession in any Court the Nizam may choose to try the question in.

Mr. Littler considers apparently that it was honourable and straightforward to write at Diler Jung's instance a letter stating that the purchase of shares for the Nizam was a difficult and almost impossible operation in order to palm off the Sirdar's shares on his Highness and make the latter believe that they were "firmly held by the public." Throughout this business language has been freely used in a highly figurative and ingeniously imaginative sense. Mr. Watson himself told the Committee that he and Mr. Stewart had selected the directors "to protect the interests of the shareholders" in England. It was a pity this theory of their whole duty as directors was not explained to Mr. Batten, who thought that it was "no one's" business to protect the interests of the public who might invest in the Company. What he and the other directors—like himself selected by the concessionaires and paid by them—had to do was to hand over the 85,000 shares of ten pounds each. This was what Mr. Watson called protecting the interests of the shareholders, and he further vouched for the admirable manner in which they had performed their duty. "Messrs. Batten, Hemerde and Milne exercised judgment and discretion as directors, although they were qualified by myself and Mr. Sharp." Judgment and discretion were evinced in handing over the whole spoils to the victors. Mr. Winter, in his long and interesting colloquy, first with Mr. Labouchere and then with Sir Henry James, showed that he is perfectly acquainted with the value of words, distinguishing with easy confidence between "concealment" and "not disclosing," and able to show conclusively that a "first issue" did not mean a first issue, but something else, which it was for those who could interpret official language to make out, and that when he spoke of a first issue he certainly intended that there should never be any more. Mr. Winter's evidence is a study in dialectics. When Abdul Huk first put it to him that his terms were £120,000 for the Railway and a six-anna share of the Mines, Mr. Winter exclaimed that he would "do nothing of the kind," for after he had been at the trouble of preparing the deeds and put his friends to great expense, "the whole thing would be knocked on the head because you have been bribed." That was plain speaking. It did not disturb Abdul Huk, who appears to have possessed the faculty of understanding that when Mr. Winter said one thing he probably meant something else. The future Sirdar blandly replied, "I can assure you that I have the permission of my Government to make whatever terms I can for myself. Does that satisfy you?" "Certainly not," said Mr. Winter; "I want something more than a verbal assurance on a question of this kind." That was in the end of 1881; in January, 1882, Sir Salar Jung's letter was produced, not written, it appears, but signed by that statesman. The words of the letter were very vague. If the letter authorised Abdul Huk's partnership in the mining concession, it equally entitled him to a partnership in that of the railway. It was as valid for the one purpose as for the other. The fact is that it was no authority at all for what was done. Mr. Winter attributes the production of the letter to his refusal to accept a merely verbal assurance. But Diler Jung himself in his answer to the interrogatories states that he procured the letter under the advice of Mr. Branson. "That gentleman advised me," he said, "to obtain such permission in writing from the Regent, and warned me against having any dealings with the promoters for my own benefit without such permission." Whether the letter was procured at the instance of Mr. Branson as a prudent precaution, or as a means of parrying the brutal frankness of Mr. Winter, is not of much moment, but the discrepancy between the two versions is worth noting. That the £120,000 demanded in the first instance and immediately accorded, suggested to Mr. Winter's mind the idea of a bribe is also of some psychical interest. But when Mr. Labouchere sought to use the word in pressing his inquiries, Mr. Winter repudiated it. "I use your own word," said the editor of *Truth*. "No," replied the witness, "I said this might be interpreted as a bribe; unless I was satisfied that he was authorised by his Government to receive it." But even Mr. Winter was reluctantly compelled to admit that it might be supposed that a quarter share of the mining concession was a bribe, but still "under the letter" another interpretation would be more charitable. The witness refused to admit that the scheme to which the letter referred had fallen through; "those into whose hands it fell had been changed and the terms altered; but the scheme had never fallen to the ground." But as Mr. Labouchere said, the people and their proposal disappeared together; the scheme that was carried through was far more onerous to the Hyderabad State than that which was in hand when the letter was produced. The presence of mind, the ingenuity, the readiness of resource displayed by this witness under the searching and implacable scrutiny of Mr. Labouchere and the Chairman of the Committee, would, if sustained by a better case, have gone far to rehabilitate the concessionaires. The Bombay solicitor went through the terrible ordeal much better than certain eminent Indian officials. But the fortitude and hardihood of a cool and self-possessed and able man have only served to make more manifest than before the wholly indefensible nature of the transaction from its beginning in 1881 till its fruition in disaster in the year 1888. Seven years worse than wasted!

THE unanimous voting by the House of Commons of Mr. McLaren's motion for the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act does not appear, now that the report of the debate is before us, to have been quite so alarming a blow at the authority of the Government of India as some of our contemporaries have thought it. It is a resolution only, and Parliamentary resolutions, while they are powerful instructions to the executive, are not strictly speaking interferences with the legislative functions of the administration to whose acts they relate. There is no reason why the House of Commons, if it is so disposed, should not once a week pass a resolution on any aspect of Indian administration with which it is good enough to concern itself. In the present instance the action of the House will only tend to strengthen the declared intentions of the Secretary of State, and we are not as greatly alarmed as the *Englishman* is at the fact that the House was invited on its fatal course by a gentleman whose matrimonial relations have brought him into intercourse with the champions of the women's rights movements in England. The question was one on which Parliament was especially within its right in pronouncing an opinion. It was no new principle that was enunciated in the resolution, but a principle definitely and deliberately adopted in England some years since, and subsequently applied to all the Crown colonies in the Empire. One would think, to judge from some of the criticisms that have been passed in this country on the action of the House of Commons, that the House had, for the pleasure of the thing, debated upon some proposition for the introduction into India of some experimental legislation; that had been never heard of before, and the result of which must be embarrassing to the local authority. At the most Mr. McLaren's resolution in an invitation to Lord Cross to use his constitutional powers as the Secretary of State for the Colonies has used his, for the discontinuance of a system which Parliament and public opinion at home, and public opinion in India, have declared to be against public policy. The Government of India, in ordering the suspense of the Act in the few places in which it is still in operation, have virtually ceded the principle for which Mr. McLaren and his friends contend, and at the most the resolution is an invitation to them to make definite a state of things which the Indian Government have by their action declared to be consistent with public interest. We have heard much of a medical protest that was going to be sent forward against an abandonment of the Act; and of the mischief that must surely result from such a policy. But the Indian Government have anticipated and discouraged both the protest and the argument. We see no indication whatever that they have stood up for the Acts, and there is no reason to believe that they are at all grateful for the championing of their legislative independence in this connection which was undertaken by Sir Richard Temple and others.

No one, indeed, did more to discourage resistance to the blow aimed at the Act and the system that has grown up around it than Sir Richard Temple. He "ventured not to move, but to speak to, an amendment" affirming the constitutional rights of the Government of India in regard to local legislation. Now if these rights were seriously imperilled by the resolution they merited a more real championship than our former Governor gave them. But his speech on the amendment which he did not think it necessary to move was equally unserviceable to the Government of India, to sanitation, and to morality. His picture of the British soldier taking to a wild life *pour s'amuser* was not quite after the manner of Watteau, and was scarcely as appropriate to the discussion as those more highly coloured pictures "after the Rembrandt and Salvator Rosa Schools" of which he charged the more excited opponents of the Act with being the creators. Sir Richard Temple, however, was not alone in reluctantly confessing that the case of these gentlemen was too strong for him. Mr. Cavendish Bentinck apart, there was no one with the resolution to say that the Act is a good thing and worth fighting for. Extenuation was stretched to its greatest length, but the Act remained a thing that no one had a word to say for. The memorable memorandum from the Quartermaster-General's Department was subjected to treatment more severe than any that printed paper had undergone in Parliament since Lord Randolph Churchill dramatically threw on the floor of the House a brochure which made Mr. Bradlaugh famous amongst social reformers. The memorandum was denounced to be vile, yet the author was virtuous. According to Sir John Gorst he was as distinguished for his piety as for his military ability, while Sir Roper Lethbridge certified him to be "one of the leaders in every good and religious work in India, and one of the most active and prominent members of a most estimable and self-denying religious body, the Plymouth Brethren." If that is so we trust that the fact will escape the notice of the religious press in Bombay, which lately chose "and he went out and hanged himself" as a fit epitaph for an exemplary Admiral who had ventured to unite religious principles with an honest belief in the utility of the Act. The memorandum, whatever may be the responsibility of its author, did more for the success of Mr. McLaren's motion than all the speeches that were made in support of it. It had nothing to do with the Act, but it bel

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MONARCHISTS IN PARIS.

PARIS, JUNE 24.

The Monarchists have been holding several banquets here at which the Comte de Paris was toasted as the "King of France," and the Royalist banners were conspicuously paraded.

PACIFIC SPEECH BY THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, JUNE 25, MORNING.

The Emperor William's speech at the opening of the Reichstag to-day will dwell entirely upon the pacific policy which his Majesty is anxious to pursue during his reign.

He will promise his strict adherence to the treaties which have been concluded by Germany with Austria and Italy for the preservation of peace, at the same time, without prejudice, he will uphold the desirable friendly relations with the Czar and his Empire.

NOON.

The forecast of the Emperor William's speech has been confirmed.

His Majesty said that he will carefully cultivate the friendship of the Czar, as the friendly relations between Russia and Germany have been existing for a century past.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN BULGARIA.

MAJOR POPOFF PARDONED.

SOFIA, JUNE 25.

The Ministerial crisis here has been adjusted.

Major Popoff will be released immediately.

TROUBLES IN ZULULAND.

DURBAN, JUNE 24.

The Zululand Police and the reinforcements which were despatched to punish Dinizulu and other Usutu leaders for thefts of cattle have not yet been able to make a forward movement.

News has been received here to-day that the followers of Dinizulu and the Usutus have again defeated Usibepu and afterwards attacked the British Police post on the border.

SAD FATALITY ON BOARD THE CLAN MACINTOSH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 25.

On the 16th instant, while the s.s. Clan Macintosh, now in Madras, was on its way out, a series of deaths, due to asphyxia caused by poisonous emanations from a portion of the hold of the steamer where stores were kept, occurred. The chief steward, Mr. Williams, accompanied by the butler and a boy entered the storeroom to issue the week's rations to the native crew; another man was left on the second deck to receive the stores handed up. The three were asphyxiated at once. The man above then fell into the hold. Seeing him fall a fireman reported the matter to the second officer, Mr. Macpherson, who proceeded with a lighted lamp. He had hardly reached the bottom when the lamp was extinguished, and he fell. The first officer, Mr. Shortland, then went down in slings, found the body of Mr. Macpherson and had it hauled up, following himself. He then went down again to recover the steward, but fell dead. The second officer, third engineer, two quartermasters, and several native crew were with difficulty resuscitated.

AGROR FRONTIER NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 25.

There is a great tribal gathering at the Black Mountain garrison at Ogli. The outpost has been ordered to keep a careful watch, as the tribesmen having once committed themselves may raid out of mere desparation.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

COLOMBO, JUNE 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thibet, with the China mails, left here for Bombay, at 7 p.m., yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, JUNE 25.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1 3⅛
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66⅜
4½ per cent. do.	69⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	42 1-16

No honours that can now be paid to the memory of Sir Bartle Frere, opines the *St James's Budget*, can atone for the gross injustice with which he was treated in the later years of his life. In the wretched days which are at once recalled to mind by the words "Majuba Hill" he was vilified in the most cruel, most malignant, most atrocious manner, and all to serve a party purpose which was in itself both foolish and ignoble. Modern history has no similar example of ingratitude—(a very poor word for it)—to a man so deserving; for Sir Bartle Frere was in every essential of statesmanship, in every point of conduct, far more worthy than the most distinguished of his vilifiers, including Mr. Gladstone himself. How deeply Sir Bartle Frere felt the insults heaped upon him, and how much more still he felt the disgrace which his slanderers were then heaping on the country, is only known to his nearest friends. For our own part, we have no doubt at all that his most honourable and useful life was shortened by it. However, now there is a statue to his memory; and long since it must have become evident to even the most reckless of his maligners that in attacking Sir Bartle Frere they made a very cruel mistake.

MR. ROBERT BROWNING, the poet, has addressed the following letter to Mr. Ralph Darlington, author of "The Vale of Llangollen," in reference to the poet's visits to the Valley of the Dee:—

30, De Vere Gardens, June 5.

Dear Sir,—It is many a year since I first saw your Llangollen. I spent a single long day there under the hospitable guidance of a true poet—though scarcely accepted by the world as such then or since—and in the company of one already recognized as a brilliant narrator of travel, now in his full fame of our national historian; and yet even, along with Hanmer and Kinglake, I received an impression of the beauty around me which continued ineffaceable during all subsequent experience of varied foreign scenery—mountain, valley, and river. Two years ago I was privileged to spend more weeks than I had passed hours on the former occasion at the lovely place, and my belief in its clear pre-eminence, somewhat hastily assumed before, was justified and confirmed. Can I say more?

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

THE melancholy news of the death of the German Emperor has brought to an abrupt end a fortnight of unusual gaiety, and last night the black-edged *Gazette* announced that for three weeks Simla must go into mourning. As I write, the solemn minute guns are telling us of the sad funeral procession wending its way in Berlin, where

"Now to glorious burial slowly borne
Followed by the brave of other lands"

the late monarch is about to be laid in his last resting place. In a few weeks the illustrated and other English papers will give us a surfeit of details of the impresssive pageant, as they did, not many months ago, in the case of the deceased Emperor's aged father.

It seems out of place at such a time to write of races, concerts, and theatricals, and the other amusements with which Simla prepares for the monotony and dullness of the rainy season, but to tell the truth there is little else to relate. The race week always brings up a host of temporary visitors from the plains, who are a welcome sight to the famished hotel-keepers, and for the sake of these visitors, as well as to wind up appropriately the summer season, an effort is always made to crowd into a brief space a considerable variety of entertainments. It is true that on the present occasion the elements seemed to war against the Simla races, and deluge followed deluge, and postponement followed postponement, until it seemed like a trial whether the patience of the rains or of the racers would last longest. At length the racers prevailed, and two lovely afternoons were their reward. Considering the size of the fields, the money contributed, and the general results of the racing, the meeting was as successful as in past years, and there is no likelihood of its being discontinued, as might have been the case if the meeting had been entirely broken up by bad weather. Dances three or four times a week, theatricals, and a high-class evening concert in aid of the organ fund of the Boileaugunge Church, filled up the programme; and yet there be people who plead for Sunday amusements, as they cannot crowd enough into the other six days of the week. These things, however, have ceased to be in face of the calamity which has overtaken the German nation, and entertainments, for which dates had been fixed, have been postponed until after the 7th July.

Between the United Service Institute, the Uncovenanted Service, and the Church Missionary Society, Simla has lately seen somewhat more of public meetings than it is accustomed to. The attendance at the Missionary meeting was especially encouraging, and Sir Charles Aitchison, who always speaks to the point, made out a good case for the missionaries. Of course, the Church Missionary Society cannot take credit to itself for all the results of mission work, as shown by the last census, for other religious bodies have been quite as zealous and active, and I think this fact might have been noticed by some of the speakers. The Bishop of Lahore administered a rebuke to Englishmen in India for their ignorance of the religious work being carried on among the natives, and hit the nail on the head in imputing some of the blame to the clergy, for the public rarely see the missionaries, and they certainly hear very little about them from the pulpit. In fact, there seems almost a tendency to regard pulpit work as of a superior sort to mission work. It is well that the public should have brought before them from time to time the fact that a large and steadily increasing number of the native community have left the faith of their fathers and adopted the Christian creed, for, whether they are following it according to the apostolic ideal or not, they are carrying on a movement which must work a revolution some day if it receives no check. The interest in Colonel Carre's lecture at the United Service Institute was somewhat discounted by the fact that the lecturer had published a pamphlet on the state of Bulgaria last year, although the pamphlet does not seem to have been so much noticed at the time as it deserved. The next lecture will be given in the beginning of next month, by Colonel Hanna, on "Wire Rope-ways and their Uses in War."

It has been a surprise to many to hear that the new Viceregal Palace on Observatory Hill may be occupied next month, for the general understanding has been that it would not be available till October. Even now so much appears to be necessary in the way of decorations and final touches that it looks as if many weeks would be required to finish all. The lighting up of the building with the electric light on the occasion of the Deputy Commissioner's picnic last Saturday proved a great success, and showed off to advantage the rich furnishing of the rooms so far as it has yet been completed. Simla will now have a palace worthy of the name, and the only regret is that it should be so far removed from the rest of the world that comparatively few people will see it.

An interesting suit has lately been heard in the local court, the offence in which consisted of using language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. Part of the provocation lay in writing the initials of the plaintiff's Christian names as "A. S. S." instead of "A. S." only.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Clyde, Captain W. H. Mudie, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Dr W Kay	Mr G Alloynne
Mr R Davidson	Mr Newville
Mr H Coles	Capt Becher, R A
Mrs Hoggard and Maid	Mr R B Houston
Mr D H Duncan	Mr R Saxton
Mrs Longworth	Mr J W Field
Mrs Murch and two children	Mr J Patterson
	Mr Mozton
Miss Murch	Mr G Pointon
Lieut H K MacGeorge	Mr and Mrs Drysdale
Mr J Hallums	Mr W Pemberton
Mr Thurman	Mr and Mrs G Hammond

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr E C Cox	Mr J Barkley
Capt P E Henderson	H H Sir Sayajeerao the Maharajah Guicowar of Baroda, G C S I
Mr J Lesak	
Mr E H Stolterfoht	
Mr R G Palmer	Hon. Kazi Shahabudin, CIE
Surgeon Wortabet	Mr Sumputrao Khascerao
Mr W Adamson	Mr N H Elliott
Mr Pillay	Mr Chimnasaheb
Mr H F Askwith	Mr Babarao Kalay
Mr M V Gholley	Mr Abbus Ali
Mr G Watkin Williams	Dr Batukram
Mr Harrison	Six Native Attendants of H H the Guicowar
Mr C T Lichstenstein	

FOR ADEN—Mr Sinday

The following passages have been engaged:—

The s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 3rd July, 1888.

FOR LONDON.

Mr R McClay	Revd L Leziens
Capt G Davidson, R E	Mr W Jenkins
Mr H Shields	Mr A A Conroy

FOR BRINDISI—Lieut-Col A J Stead

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mrs Benson and Child	Mr Vangryzel

The s.s. Ganges, Capt. R. Stewart, 10th July, 1888.

FOR LONDON.

Mr R D Oldham	Mr. Francken
Mr E J Jones	Mr Le Page
Mr French Brewster	Mr Fulford
Mr A Hervey	Hon Amir Ali
Mr F J Wilson	Mr Holmwood
Dr Birch	Rev and Mrs Lidlie
Miss Birch	Mr H N Keys
Mr J R Dunlop	Mr Prescott
Mr N F Mackenzie	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Scotts	Mr P Wagstaffe
Mr Atkinson	Col Harvey
Mr Prescott	Mr and Mrs Gross, child and ayah
Mr T L Winter	
Mr F B Mulock	

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

BURMA MEDALS FOR THE 7TH B. I.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, JUNE 22.

VERY satisfactory, both as to physique and turnout, did this smart and fine looking regiment appear, when, on Friday last, it paraded under Colonel Greig in review order to receive the well-earned recognition of Imperial favour, in the shape of the Burma medal, for its share of undeniably hard work during the recent spell of active service in that country.

It seems a trifle hard perhaps that it was not deemed fit to issue a separate medal in commemoration of these operations; for, being the same as that given for our Frontier wars, it, while conferring a distinct honour on an undecorated man, only adds a fresh clasp to those who were already the possessors of the red and blue ribbon.

After receiving Colonel Hallowes, the A. A. G. of the Division, with a salute, a hollow square was formed, and the regiment addressed by that officer in a few concise words to the effect that General Heathcote, whose unavoidable absence all regretted, desired him to express to those present the disappointment that he (the General) felt at not being able to congratulate the regiment personally on adding yet another decoration and mark of distinction, so prized by every soldier, to those already glistening on the scarlet tunics of her Majesty's 7th Regiment.

Mrs. Hallowes, who had kindly consented to perform this interesting and pleasing ceremony, then proceeded in the presence of several ladies and officers, who graced the occasion with their attendance, to fasten on each British and native officer's breast the Queen's reward and token of appreciation of hard and trying work well and successfully done.

These in their turn then distributed the medals to the rank and file, and after a march-past the regiment was dismissed; every man happy and proud of his freshly acquired honour. The officers and visitors made their way to Colonel Greig's bungalow, where they were welcomed and entertained at breakfast by a hospitable hostess.

THE VALABHACHARYA MAHARAJA ON TOUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

DHANDUKA, JUNE 22.

BUT few of your readers are perhaps aware that this little town is the stronghold of the Vishnavite sect of the Valabhacharya Maharajas. Cut off, as it were, by reason of its inland situation from all social intercourse with the west of Guzerat, it is scarcely accessible to the influence of the various civilising agencies of our times, and its children, therefore, grow up in blissful ignorance of what is passing around, except so far as it is calculated to affect their pockets.

The Maharaja visits his flock only once in a decade, but whenever he does so he is treated with extraordinary marks of devotion and respect, and no pains are spared by his devout followers to render his short sojourn amongst them as agreeable to him as possible. The temple is thronged every day at each service with followers belonging to both sexes, and they seem to vie with each other in giving proofs of their devotion to him in every imaginable way.

About a third of the population of the town consists of the Visa Modh Banias, who all belong to the sect, and the Maharaja is therefore all in all to them. He is invited from day to day to grace their houses with his presence, and many presents are made to him on such occasions in a truly liberal spirit. All caste disputes which crop up during the interval between the Maharaja's visits are allowed to stand over for settlement till his arrival amongst them, and advantage is taken of the same to swell the gains of the Maharaja. Persons inheriting property in the collateral line or from distant relatives dying without issue are required by their caste-people to divide the same with the Maharaja in such proportions as it suits their inclinations or whims, and an instance has just occurred of a young man, who has inherited some property from his wife, being ordered to pay Rs. 8,000 down to the Maharaja on pain of excommunication. The amount, it is said, is likely to be raised to Rs. 15,000 in case of contumacy. The proceedings of the Modh Banias in all that relates to the Maharaja are quite extraordinary and inexplicable, considering that in all other respects they are known throughout Guzerat as a very shrewd money-making race.

No rain worth mentioning has as yet fallen in this taluka, and sowing operations are delayed in consequence. Cholera is still lurking here and there, but few deaths are reported from it.

DEATH OF MR. NARAYAN C. LAUD.

WE regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Narayan Crushna Laud, which took place at 10-30 a. m., on Sunday last, at his residence, in Kandawady, at the advanced age of 80. The deceased gentleman was one of the few who availed themselves of English education of his time, and he was an excellent English scholar, and the favourite pupil of Mr. Robert Murphy, whose was the only English school in existence at the time. He was appointed a fellow of the school, and such gentlemen as Messrs. Navroji Furdoonji and Dadoba Pandurang, and a number of other persons who played a prominent part in Bombay history, were his pupils. His literary taste ingratiated him into the favour of Mr. James Farish (1838), the then Governor of Bombay, who allotted particular hours to Mr. Laud to impart to him religious and other instruction. Mr. Laud did not care to seek after Government service. He started a newspaper called the *Native Observer* and had Mr. R. H. Showel, lately a presidency magistrate, as his coadjutor. He afterwards started a sugar-cane and mulberry plantation at Bassein on a very extensive scale, having obtained from Government a grant of seven villages upon very favourable terms. His life was a chequered one, and he had many vicissitudes of fortune. The last of his enterprises was the purchase of the concern known as the Bombay Omnibus Company, which he conducted until it was taken up by the present Tramway Company, since which time he had been leading a retired life. He was a leading member of his caste and a trustee of many charitable institutions. His community lose in him a genuine sympathizer with the distressed and the needy, a sound adviser, and a genial friend. He had such a good constitution and had been so careful of his health, that, until two months ago, he had not known anything like severe illness. He was able to write as clearly as copper-plate writing, and was hale and healthy. He leaves behind him three sons, the first as managing clerk to the firm of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, the second Dewan of Cambay, and the third Dewan of Wankaneer, besides daughters, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

THE betrothal of Prince Napoleon's only daughter, Princess Letitia, to her uncle, the Duke of Aosta, ex-King Amadeo of Spain, is announced. The Princess was born in December, 1866. The Duke of Aosta was born in May, 1845. He married, in 1867, Princess Mary of Cisterna, by whom he had three children, and he became a widower in 1876. The Duke will continue after his marriage to live at Turin. A telegram from Rome states that the Papal dispensation was not granted without some demur, but the Duke of Aosta is more of a Catholic than his brother, King Humbert, and avoids Rome except when expressly summoned. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—The Empress Eugénie has signified her consent to the union and intends to dower the bride on a munificent scale. In the meantime the intended visit to England of Prince Napoleon and his family has been postponed. The Princess leaves Prangins for Moncalieri in a few days, and it is there that the marriage will take place after the Italian army manœuvres.

THE Director-General of the Post Office has issued orders that from the 1st proximo parcels, bhanzies, registered letters, money orders, &c., will be received at the General Post Office and at all the sub-post offices from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.

A NEW hall of Assyrian, Persian, and Chaldean antiquities has been opened in the Louvre by President Carnot. It is called the "Salle Dieulafoy," in honour of the two explorers, M. and Mdme. Dieulafoy, who have brought home to Paris the old-world curiosities which will henceforward form perhaps one of the most interesting features in the famous museum. Mdme. Dieulafoy is well known in Paris as a lady who has braved and suffered much with her husband in order to reach Susa, and she has been decorated with the Legion of Honour—which she generally wears with male attire—for her intrepidity. The new Salle is reached from that entrance to the Louvre which faces the Church of Saint-Germain l'Auxerrois, and it was crowded on Wednesday with persons who manifested a deep interest in the antiquities.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH GAEKWAR, the Governor-General's Agent, the Dewan and his Deputy and party leave Poona this morning, at 7 a.m., by a special train, and are expected to arrive at the Victoria Terminus at 12-5 Madras time. After spending a few hours in H. H. Aga Khan's bungalow at Malabar Hill, which has been specially lent him, his Highness will embark, from Mazagon Bunder, at 3-30 p.m., on the mail steamer Clyde. Rao Bahadur Bhaskar Balcrishnajee Katak, and Khan Bahadur Abas S. Tyabjee, came to Bombay from Poona by last evening's train. The train from Baroda brought other officers to Bombay to meet his Highness before his departure, which will be private. Mr. F. H. Elliott accompanies as Political Officer on behalf of the British Government. The Hon. Kazi Shahabuddin, C.I.E., also accompanies the Maharaja.

DELAY OF THE KARACHI MAIL STEAMER.

THE British India s.s. Pemba, which left Bombay on Sunday week under command of Captain J. C. Tice, with several passengers on board, did not arrive in Karachi until Thursday last, at 10 p.m. The steamer was expected to arrive in Karachi by Tuesday evening, and as the sea off that port was very heavy and cyclonic disturbances reported between there and Bombay, it was feared that some casualty had befallen the steamer, or that she had been driven out of her course. The steamer, however, arrived and reported all well on Thursday morning. She had encountered heavy weather, which accounted for the delay.

CHOLERA IN BHOREBHAT LANE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In May last the Bombay Municipal Corporation yielding to the argument of the Municipal officials rejected the feasible remedy proposed by the residents of Bhorebhat Lane for mitigating the cess-pool nuisance in that locality. It was feared the insanitary condition of the place would one day result in serious consequences. This unhappily has now been realised, and within the last nine days about thirteen fatal cases of cholera, mostly of the malignant type, have occurred in this quarter. I write this as one of the residents, with a view to draw the attention of the authorities to the imminent risk to which we are exposed, and hope this calamity may serve to awaken the conscience of our Corporators.—Yours, &c.,

Bhorebhat, June 22. M. R.

THE SHERISTEDAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to observe that a discussion has arisen in your columns relative to that mighty personage the *Sheristedar*. The system of congregating relatives and caste-men in one place is a great evil, and operates generally to the injury of the public in more than one way. This combination of one kith and kin prevents the detection, or, to speak more clearly, the conviction of bribery cases, and this circumstance emboldens the subordinates to oppress the poor with impunity. If any of the members of the caste happen to fall in a pit, his fraternity about him does all it can to get him out of it. Say, for instance, if a *Talati* in a village become guilty of a certain act, and if he is related to the *Sheristedars* or *Chitnises* of the Collectors and his assistants, the latter naturally do their best to influence the judgment of their superiors, so that if a poor complainant receive two or three negative answers, he is entirely discouraged and depressed.

I know, Sir, of a friend of mine who made several applications for a gun pass, for he was in need of one, but invariably he received a negative reply. He was told by his neighbours that all his efforts would come to nothing if he did not gratify the usual mediums of communication between the authority and the petitioners—the *Sheristedars* and *Chitnises*. He, however, went out by himself to the authority, who, being satisfied with the explanation, directed the *Chitnis* in his presence to have a license form prepared. The magistrate was soon transferred to another district; and the petitioner received a reply from the new magistrate in a form that was far from pleasing. He was taken by surprise at this occurrence, while his neighbours looked upon it as a penalty for rejecting their advice. What became further of the matter I cannot say, but I am positive that the poor fellow is without the weapon he wanted for the protection of his crop.

I know also of a Collector who was fond of hunting. He used to throw his own work on his *Sheristedar*, confiding in him to an unlimited extent. It was customary with the *Sheristedar* to place a heap of papers, concerning different matters, before the officer, who, in the twinkling of an eye, performed the task of signing the documents to admiration. The other day a friend of mine, a respectable member of his community, submitted an application to a district officer, and just as the officer was about to be transferred his powerful signature was got on the document, which was forwarded to its destination. My friend confessed to me that he heard the contents of it with pain and surprise. This case is not of the same friend to whom I have made allusion above.

Patels stand in terrible fear of the right hand persons of the officers, and I hear just now of a patel who is suffering from the displeasure of a certain *Chitnis*.

Now let us return to another aspect. Those who realize the influence of the *Sheristedars* come to entertain a very poor opinion of the officers, and those who are ignorant of these important factors naturally conclude, from arbitrary replies given to them, that the officers are a heartless set of people.

These small causes conspire to produce discontent amongst the people, and I think they deserve notice. Government ought to remedy, as much as possible, this state of things?—Yours, &c.,

AN OBSERVER.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

June 26.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
Badneira Manufacturing Co., 3 p.m.
Departure of H. H. the Gaekwar for Europe per mail steamer.
„ 27.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Third Criminal Sessions, Bombay High Court, 10 a.m.
Bombay Anthropological Society's Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
„ 28.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Coronation Day.
Third Criminal Sessions.
„ 29.—Third Criminal Sessions.
Smoking Concert, Volunteer Club, 9 p.m
„ 30.—Third Criminal Sessions.
Gymkhana Cricket.
July 2.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 3.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
„ 4.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 10.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
„ 24.—Bangalore Races.
„ 26.—Bangalore Races.
„ 28.—Bangalore Races.
„ 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
„ 9.—Poona Sky Races
„ 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
„ 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

A COMPLAINT FROM THANNA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the present moment, when cholera is reported to be raging in Thanna, it may be as well to awaken the powers that be to the stern reality of the following facts:—

It has been the practice latterly for the Thanna Municipality to allow the hydrants of drinking water, erected in the different localities of the town, to be used as washing places. Men and women come to these places to clean themselves and their dirty clothes from an early hour in the morning till a very late hour in the evening, and I would draw the special attention of the Sanitary Commissioner and the energetic Civil Surgeon of the place at this juncture to this questionable practice with a view to prompt action being taken, as it is both destructive of public health and shocking to public decency. Complaints to the Municipal authorities have up to this time been of no avail.

June 23. A VOICE FROM THE GHAUTS.

THE NEW ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am very glad you have taken up your pen to point out the defects in our new habitation, but I regret that you have suggested no remedies.

Is it too much to expect the College authorities to provide us with drinking water? Earthen chatties and water-pots are not so very expensive luxuries and they are not so difficult to procure; that though the College has been open for more than a fortnight nothing has done to provide the students with water.

As to the jingling of tramway bells, the noise of traffic, and the stifling heat in the class-rooms, cannot all this be remedied by moving into the west and south wings and handing over the wretched east wing to the records and the moths which devour them?

The west and south wings combined would, I think, give more than sufficient accommodation.

June 25. A STUDENT.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One of the rules, recently made and published for the competitive examination for scholarships in the Government High schools and other schools aided by the State, lays down that the age of a candidate from one of the "advanced classes," intending to go up for the examination, must not exceed thirteen years, or, in other words, he must finish the course of his own vernacular studies as far as the fourth standard, and commence to learn English before he enters upon his eleventh year. This rule is, in my opinion, objectionable on the following, out of many, grounds:—First, because the strain of study which the candidate is required to go through for the test at such an early age operates more or less prejudicially upon his health both bodily and mortally. Second, because, it practically excludes other candidates of a little advanced age from the competition; and, third, because the temptation of gaining a scholarship is likely to encourage dishonesty on the part of unscrupulous parents or guardians in stating the age of the boy at the time of his admission into a Government or an aided school. The same thing may be said as regards the limit of the age (fifteen years) of a candidate from the "backward classes" going up for the examination. I am of opinion, therefore, that the limit of the age for this test ought to be raised from thirteen to fifteen in the first case and in the last from fifteen to sixteen years. Hoping that these lines will engage the early attention of Government,—yours, &c.,

June 24. A SCHOOL-MASTER.

RACE ESTRANGEMENTS IN INDIA.

THE Chief Justice of Hyderabad contributes to the *St James's Gazette* another letter on the question of intercourse between Europeans and natives in India. In the course of the letter he remarks:—

Let me first dismiss one ancient fallacy, which never fails to make its appearance when the social conditions of India are discussed in England: namely, that it is the seclusion of their women by natives of India that is answerable for all that is unhappy in social inter-relations; that the Purdah system is the sad instrument of all our woes. I do not deny that this system is a grave obstacle to social intercourse; but when it is put forward as a main obstacle it always seems to me to be as an excuse rather than as a reason. The Parsees bring out their ladies, who are as well educated as English ladies, without the least benefit to the mutual relations of the races: hence much deplorable ill-feeling in Bombay. Again among the peoples of India there are some who bring out their wives and others who do not; but this difference in custom has never prejudiced their mutual social relations, as it is alleged to have done in the case of the English. It goes to the root of the matter at once to take instances where there is no possible question of reciprocal exhibitions of the fairer sex, but where mutual relations are still of the worst. The rule of the Bombay Yacht Club and other Indian clubs, forbidding the introduction of natives under any circumstances, is a case in point. An English gentleman who is in London to-day was lately staying in the Byculla Club, and a native gentleman, a member of the Governor's Council, who went to see him was shown in by the back door. The Englishman was much annoyed at this incivility, and on making inquiry was told that natives were not allowed in the club on any pretext. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, I am told, found himself in a difficulty when he graciously invited the members of the Hyderabad polo team to the same club. As a final instance I may give that of the Gymkhana which was built in the Bombay Presidency, the cost being contributed mainly by wealthy Parsees. Last year a rule was passed prohibiting the use of it to natives, and the Parsee ladies were consequently prevented from playing lawn-tennis there. Is the cause of this to be found in the Purdah system?

All these instances are taken from Bombay, where civilization and education are much advanced and where ill-feeling vents itself by way of the tongue and the pen; but the same exclusive attitude may in Upper India become the source of graver political dangers.

It is sometimes alleged that a truer cause is to be found in the fact that in India everything is official. The official class are kept employed by their duties, and, being in authority, are bound, it is said, to keep aloof. There is something in this; but it is not the cause of the general estrangement. Nor is there any real need that the English official class should treat their native colleagues with so marked an indifference, in which, I should add, they are imitated by the non-official class who have not the same excuse. "If we associate with natives," these are apt to urge, "it is difficult to fix a limit; if we admit one of them to membership in our clubs, why not another? And yet some natives of importance and rank are not fit persons to associate with." I confess I do not see the force of this. Such social questions in every race ought to be decided separately on considerations of individual merit, as they are decided even among ourselves. If an unfit person becomes a candidate for election to a club, let him be blackballed; it is easy to avoid the comradeship of a man of bad character without offending thereby many men of good character by making the question a national one.

A truer cause of the wrong relations which we all regret is to be found in the fact that the English have long been a nation of pioneers and colonists, and having acquired land in America, Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, where the natives are barbarian peoples and have died out or been absorbed by the English. They regard the natives of India in the same light, and overlook the fact that we have ourselves been a great nation with our own history, our own literature, and our own Government, which once stood high among the Governments of the world. We are no aborigines; we are born to live, not to dwindle away or be absorbed in another nation. And now since we have become the children of England by adoption, the English have become our brothers; and we ought to attempt to bridge the social gulf, to co-operate in the work of government, and together to raise the English Empire high in fame.

LEADING articles, it seems, are among the things for which a use may be found if they are kept long enough. It having been stated that a collection of such articles by Mr. Andrew Lang was to be published in book form, a gentleman now advertises Mr. Lang's "leaders" for sale at 3s. per dozen "nicely mounted." Some years ago Mr. Sala remected sadly yet like a philosopher that his best work was lost for ever in leaders; but no doubt the aforesaid advertiser, who may be said to have created a profession, can supply Mr. Sala's leading articles at so much a column, nicely mounted.

ON the arrival of a South-Western Railway train at Botley Station, a lady sprang out of a first-class compartment, complaining that she had been murderously assaulted by her husband, who had leaped out of the train. The husband was found near the line, and both were taken to the Winchester Hospital. The lady gave the name of Nicholson, but refused her address.

COLLECTOR-PRESIDENTS AND THE MOFFUSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the new election of the Broach Municipal Commissioners and their president is to take place shortly, will you kindly allow me to submit a few observations as one of the old Municipal Commissioners of Broach—and in your words an old and constant contributor to all the journals of India—upon the important question of the nomination of the president?

Amongst other questions affecting the introduction of the principles of the local self-government scheme, and their particular application to the Municipality of Broach, there is the major one of whether the president of the body corporate shall be a non-official member or an official gentleman, as for instance, the Collector of the District. It would be marring the very prospects of the scheme if I were to advocate, according to the too common and unfortunately very much mistaken general bent and inclination, that educated natives of the non-official body in every place and under every circumstance should be forthwith installed presidents of local boards. In better accord with the true wish for the success of the great scheme, I humbly urge contrarily, and in doing so I think I am entitled to cherish the hope that in after-days the appointment of such non-official native gentlemen to such distinction and responsibility would be the appropriate announcement to the world that the local self-government scheme had completely succeeded and its vitality thereafter was guaranteed.

Following very humbly in the footsteps of my betters, I, as a Municipal Commissioner of Broach, and as one used to handle public topics of general interest, write this to support the views already existing here in favour of the Collectors being, for the next ten years at least, the presidents of the different self-governing bodies in Guzerat. With all respect to the views of Government for promoting and encouraging local self-government, I am obliged to come forward—however reluctantly—with a request to revert to the old system of having an official president for the following few reasons:—

That the Collector in his official capacity has many opportunities of coming into contact with the public, and knowing their wants and bringing the same to the notice of the Municipality, while a non-official president—whether European or native (sometimes not an independent man even, but holding some subordinate position)—however large the circle of his acquaintances may be, cannot have the same opportunities of learning the wants and wishes of the masses. That in connection with his functions as Collector and District Magistrate he has opportunities of going through the town and seeing for himself the state of the town, and inspecting the several Municipal works in progress, and also of making suggestions to the Municipality for undertaking any improvements which he may deem proper. Whereas, in the case of a non-official president, the above could only be done in case he undertakes to look into it at the sacrifice of his time and legitimate business. (The present president of the Broach Municipality is a manager in a merchant's firm here, and has to absent himself for months to attend his office and auditing work outside of the station.)

In a presidency town like Bombay, with a large non-official European population rubbing shoulders with our educated men, with well conducted political and social associations and other commercial and educational bodies, with an independent argus-eyed Anglo-Indian and Native Press, there is a vast field for selection, and every guarantee for the independent and conscientious transaction of official duties during the tenure of office of a non-official president. In a moffusil town, however, the selection is exceedingly limited. Except, perhaps, in the class of common district vakils and pensioned Government servants, it is very difficult, almost impossible, to meet with a man of sufficient education and energy to undertake such onerous duties. Both of these classes, however, are not free from a certain amount of obsequiousness towards officialdom in general, and European officialdom in part cular, which is only equalled by the insolence displayed towards those respectable and harmless citizens who do not wear the official badge of servitude—a deplorable trait of character unfortunately too often to be met with in the educated and half-educated Hindu of Guzerat. As to the non-official European element, it is, if at all met with in the moffusil, confined to a few merchants (independent men of means and fortune generally do not care for the presidentship of a moffusil Municipality), and bankers, assistants, or small business men. As a rule these bankers' assistants and business men are considered inferior in social standing and education to the small official circle about them.

The Collector, as president, has at his command, and in his recollection, the orders and resolutions passed by Government at different times on different subjects which a non-official president (without any such previous high training) cannot be expected to have. The Collector, as president, would always be ready to give a detailed account of his stewardship, and will at once be able to lay his finger on, and produce, all resolutions of Government and orders passed by himself or his predecessors. There is a continuity of interest between him and those who have gone before him, and his training has taught him the great responsibility of disturbing the acts of these officers. The non-official considers himself responsible for his acts only to himself, and having no continuity of interest may always seek refuge behind his ignorance of the action of his predecessors.

The Collector, as the chief officer of the district, carries a certain amount of prestige, and as such is better able to transact the business, and to command a certain amount of respect from the independent commissioners, which is not the case with a non-official president. (Lamentable instances of what I say are often seen at Surat, Ahmedabad and Broach.) He

sense of responsibility for all his acts, whereas a non-official president, thinking himself not responsible to Government for his acts, treats such propositions and suggestions in the way he likes. Numerous instances can be given of such arbitrary proceedings, but I do not wish to go into details here. I would only submit that, although a non-official president may be desirable in large cities like Bombay and Poona, where there is real public opinion, and where there are men of high culture and true patriotism, still in a town like Broach, for various reasons, some of which are stated above, I am decidedly of opinion that the cause of self-government would be advanced by nominating or reverting to the Collector-President for a some time to come,—and would be ,materially and irrevocable prejudiced by appointing at present a non-official, either European, Parsee, Hindoo, or Mahomedan, as president.

In concluding this letter I beg to observe that the city of Broach considers itself most fortunate that its affairs are in the hands of its present Collector, who is a most able and distinguished member of the Civil Service, who has everywhere won for himself golden opinions, and who had for a long period been filling with credit to himself and benefit to the presidency the honourable and onerous post of Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government. I mean our worthy and amiable Collector, Mr. T. D. Mackenzie. Let me then humbly express the hope that the Government of Lord Reay, who has such a high regard for our Collector, will gladden the hearts of all the citizens of this ancient town by appointing him as our president; the day when such an order would be passed would be a red letter day in the Municipal history of this city.

In making these remarks on our moffusil Municipalities I have been strongly urged by the following lines so well expressed :—

Solomon said in accents mild
Spare the rod, spoil the child ;
Be he man and be she maid,
Whip him and wallop her Solomon said.

NUSSERWANJEE SHERIARJEE GINWALLA.

June, 24.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN AND LORD HARTINGTON.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN made an eloquent speech in proposing the health of Lord Hartington at the banquet given to Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P., in London, on the 5th of June. He said :—

It is not for me, who am little of a politician, and whose life and work have lain far from the the beaten highway of English politics, to discourse to you on the career of Lord Hartington as a statesman and on the brilliant and continued services which he has rendered to the great party of which he is the recognized leader. These are themes familiar in your mouths as household words. They form part of the constitutional history of the country, and neither this nor succeeding generations of Englishmen will forget them. I would wish, in the few remarks that I shall venture to address to you, to carry you beyond the walls of this room, beyond England itself, to those great provinces and dependencies of this ancient Empire, where Englishmen, jealous for the honour of their country, work and fight and die for the Queen, and I would tell you what is the opinion there entertained of Lord Hartington and his colleagues Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Henry James, and of the Liberal Unionist party. It is a wholesome thing for men who are closely engaged in political work at home to look sometimes abroad and understand how they are judged by those whose position makes them dispassionate critics, and whose estimate of character and conduct is not obscured by the too great familiarity which diminishes enthusiasm even if it does not breed contempt. In the distant parts of the Empire the sound of party conflict becomes dim, the eyes are not clouded with the dust of the fight, nor in the uncertain light do mean and ignoble mercenaries take the form and style of heroes. The great deeds of great men shine out more conspicuous than here, and there is no danger of our giving to Thersites the applause which is due to Agamemnon or Achilles. (Cheers.) I would then say that in Greater Britain, wherever Englishmen of intelligence and patriotism are met together, there the name of Lord Hartington is esteemed as that of a statesman who has deserved well of his country (cheers), whose honour and safety he has preferred to party and power. Like Horatius, he has gallantly held the bridge against the enemies of his country, and those who have fought by his side and who are beside him to-night will share in the victory which is all but won. (Cheers.) The conflict which has, unfortunately, divided the great Liberal party has immensely increased the political reputation of Lord Hartington, and has given him a place in the confidence and affection of his countrymen which otherwise he might never have gained. (Cheers.) For his is a nature which requires storm and conflict for its development, and no party ever needed a courageous chief more than the Liberal Unionist party. It was when the sky was most gloomy, and when it seemed as though the demoralization and disintegration of the Liberal party was complete, that Lord Hartington boldly stood forth, and, breaking his former ties and leaving his ancient leader, proved that there was something nobler in English public life than the poor shifts and tricks by which discredited politicians strive to retain place and power. (Cheers.) There is a fine passage in Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia," in which, describing the rising sun looming large in the morning mists, he says "The sun, like a noble heart, began to show his greatest countenance in his lowest estate." So it was with Lord Hartington, and so it is with all noble hearts who have the courage of their opinions and who are not afraid to fight for what they hold to be true. (Cheers.) What is the first and highest qualification of an English statesman? It is not intelligence, for we all know with what little wisdom the world is governed. It is not industry or eloquence, which is generally a snare in which are caught the feet of the unwary. It is courage. This is the first thing, and there is no second. (Cheers.) This is a quality which is, unfortunately, rare in English public life to-day. The old spirit of Englishmen is not dead or even asleep, and our soldiers and sailors are in no way inferior to those who have won and built up our Empire. But in politics a paralysis seemed to have seized on the body of the State. Politicians are afraid of they know not what, the Press, the mob, and are looking in all directions for a sign. It has been reserved for Lord Hartington and his colleagues and the party he leads to restore the confidence of Englishmen in the purity and honesty of political life, and to demonstrate to the world that there are roads which can be trod by politicians with honour, and which are not slippery with the slime of greed and party spirit. (Cheers.) The battle is not yet over. You must not yet breath or sheathe your swords or unbuckle your harness. And to you, who have known the joy of battle, who have shown so steady a courage and who have so long held at bay those who would betray the country, it is a source of satisfaction that you can still fight with the leaders of your choice and with victory assured. The enemies of England on every side are watching and praying for your defeat. But they will be disappointed. (Cheers.) You may remember the poet crying out in his despair of a cause and a leader—

"Sound, thou trumpet of God! come forth, thou great cause to array us!"

You have a cause, the noblest and the most inspiring cause—one which is deserving of your highest enthusiasm ; and you have the noblest and the most disinterested of leaders, under whose banner we will gain the victory, and the toast of whose health I give you from my heart. (Loud cheers.)

THERE is nothing new in the Czar's Central Asian title. Its assumption was notified in December, 1882 ; his Imperial Majesty being described in the official *Gazette* as *Gasudar Turkestani*—Sovereign of Turkestan. The arms of Turkestan are a unicorn sable passant, on a field or, with eyes, tongue, and horn gules. For a long time past there have been periodical rumours of a desire on the Czar's part to be formally installed as Emperor of Turkestan at the capital of Tamerlane. The latest authentic statement was that for the present the idea had been abandoned.

THE ladies who devote themselves to amateur ambulance work are, generally speaking, getting on pretty well ; but something must be allowed for the handiwork of novices. Instances have been reported of young ladies who could possibly have tackled a dislocated shoulder with tolerable ease,and yet have broken down at a cut thumb and been compelled to give way in so simple a matter to Dolly the Maid, with her grandmother's notions. Little mistakes, too, must be expected. The latest illustration of this reported is a case of a member of the Ladies' Ambulance Corps, who while walking along a London thoroughfare a few days ago saw a man knocked down by a cab. As his leg was said to be fractured, the young lady [so goes the story] stepped from the crowd and volunteered to put the limb in splints. She borrowed from the onlookers a walking stick, a parasol, and some handkerchiefs Thus furnished she dexterously applied her material, and was rewarded by the praises of those around her. On proceeding to raise the sufferer, however, it was discovered that the wrong leg had been set, and the bandages, as a consequence, were sadly and slowly unwound.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Amphitrite, 1,502 tons, Captain A Brackenbury, cleared out yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE Hall line steamer Methley Hall, 2,241 tons, Captain A Buck, which arrived in Bombay on Sunday last from Cardiff, had on board 4,010 tons Powell-Duffryn coals.

THE following is the list of passengers per Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, sailing to-day :—Col W H M Francklyn, Mrs Francklyn, Monsieur de Sarzee, Mrs de Sarzee, child and nurse, and Mrs Lambert.

THE McIver line steamer Lycia, 2,102 tons, Captain B Fletcher, arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning from Liverpool (May 16), via Karachi, with a general cargo and the folowing passengers :—From Liverpool—Mr W H Ackland, Captain Bullock, Mrs Davidson, and child, Mr G G Cuseley, Lieut M T Shewan, Mrs and the Misses Thomason, and Master Wilkins. From Karachi—Mr Gilbert and servant. During the voyage, two deaths occurred—one steward died of apoplexy, and another, a native fireman, died of fever. She experienced moderate monsoons.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Canterbury ...	2099	A. B. Gray.....	A	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Roumania...	2207	T. H. Hillcoat ..	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Lycia	2102	B. Fletcher	F	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Clan Forbes.	1590	R. G. Taitt..	G	F. Muir &Co.
,, Rockcliff.....	1496	Borwick	L	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Merton Hall	2646	J. Hughes	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Chicago	1750	J. W. Jones	N	F. Muir & Co.
,, Amphitrite .	1502	Brackenbury ..	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Bangalore ...	1304	W. Fairweather	Q	H. Kasum Josep

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Elton	1708	Campbell	1	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Clyde	1415	W. D. Mudie ...	2	P. & O. Co.
,, Deccan	2022	P. W. Case	3	P. & O. Co.
,, Lord Lansdowne	1816	Aitkens	4	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Virginia....	1515	J. Dixon	5	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Dragoman...	1319	Rose	7	R. Framji.
,, Asama.....	2449	F. Newell	8	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie.
Ship Kt. Companion	1489	Davies	10	K. Nixon & Co.
S.S. Stura	1416	T. Caboara	11	F. Bozzoni.....
,, Kirby Hall..	1759	G. D. Pearse....	12	E. Bates & Co.
,, Methley Hall	2241	A. Buck	13	E. Bates & Co.
,, P. Hendrick	2041	Collin	15	V. Ebram.
,, Robt. Harrowing....	1395	A. Hughson	18	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
25	Lycia (s)	Fletcher	Liverpool.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
26	Amphitrite (s)....	Brackenb'ry	Liverpool

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Clan Forbes, for Marseilles.
,, Goa, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Basheer, for Karachi.
,, Comun lia, for Karachi and the Persian Gulf.
,, Siam, for London, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
21 Khanda'la s ..... Dougherty...Bombay, June 12.
Clan Mackenzie s ..Beer .....Glasgow, May 3.

DEPARTURE.

June 21.—Steamer Ellora.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cy of Canterbury s—390 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Sir C Forbes and Co ; 5,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri ; 2,400 cwts groundnut cake, Glade and Co ; 100 cwts coir yarn, J Lalljee ; 500 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 56 tons linseed cake, Thos H Moore and Co.

Kirby Hall s—153 cwts coir yarn, L Manockchand.

FOR LONDON.

Roumania s—200 cwts mother o' pearl shells and 5 cases mace, N Lalljee ; 300 cwts gum, G Motee and Co ; 16 bales skins, C Jooma and Co ; 69 cwts gum, D Ramji ; 68 cwts gum, S Mamooji and Co ; 35 cwts gum, E Pirdinna ; 35 bales hides, C H Hussan ; 14 bales hides, G M Dharamsey: 500 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co, Ld ; 17 bales hides, B Esmail ; 11 bales hides, H Dharsee ; 61 cwts gum, R Datardin ; 15 cases bristles, F L Batliboi ; 20,000 cwts wheat, Owen and Okell.

NEW YORK

Chicago s—5 cases nutmeg, Volkart Bros.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Kt. Companion s—20 tons old iron, Ed. Bates and Co.

FOR HULL.

Chicago s—2,100 cwts linseed, E Spinner and Co ; 33 bales wool, Warden and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Elton s—300 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 199 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros ; 200 bales cotton, Punnett and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Rockliff s—8,001 cwts rapeseed, F Masotty and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Merton Hall s—375 cwts groundnuts, Lang Moir and Co ; 200 cwts capra, Punnett and Co ; 410 cwts capra, Sale Mahomed and Co.

Asama s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Dragoman s—400 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Chicago s—110 bales cottcn, Volkart Bros.

FOR PORT SAID.

Virginia s—30,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Deccan s—51 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Deccan s—425 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 200 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Deccan s—100 bales twist, H A Esmail ; 730 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, N J Abhraham ; 100 bales twist, C Ebhram ; 79 bales twist, and 100 bales cotton, C Ebhram ; 62 bales twist, V Luchmishanker ; 250 bales twist, D P Marker and Co ; 200 bales twist, D E Noordin and Co ; 200 bales twist, J D Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Deccan s—50 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co ; 25 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 50 bales twist, E J Abhraham.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Goa s—50 bales cotton, R Luchmandas ; 100 bales cotton, C R Settna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 23.

Magee, Lt and Adjt, Bengal, Nagpur Volunteer Rifles, from furlough, from England.

Dobbie, Lieut, 4th Bengal Infantry, from sick leave, from England.

Bryant, Captain, Bombay, R A, on duty, from Loralai.

JUNE 24.

Askwith, Lieut, Bombay, R A, on leave, from Deesa.

JUNE 25.

Wodehouse, Colonel, Bombay, Pol Dept, on duty, from Rajkote.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 24.

Magee, Lieut and Adjt, Nagpur Volunteers, from furlough, to Nagpur.

JUNE 25.

Francklyn, Lt-Col, Madras, Comt Dept, on furlough, to England.

Gordon Cumming, Lieut, Derby Regt, on duty, to Pachmarhi.

Chambers, Lieut, Rl Warwick Regt, on duty, to Pachmarhi.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK.

THE directors of the New Oriental Bank Corporation (Limited) are prepared to receive, at No. 40, Threadneedle-street, or at any of their branch banks, tenders for £500,000 (or its nominal equivalent in rupees, dollars, or other currency) of three-and-a-half per cent. Perpetual debenture stock, created under the provisions of a trust deed, dated Feb. 11, 1886, between the New Oriental Bank Corporation (Limited) and Mr. Edward Francis Harrison, C.S.I., as trustee for the debenture stockholders. The stock was created in order to provide funds for the purchase of claims on the Oriental Bank Corporation, in liquidation, and for employment in the general business of the bank. By indenture, dated June 20, 1887, Sir Frederick Richard Pollock, K.C.S.I., was appointed trustee for the debenture stockholders in place of Mr. E. F. Harrison, C.S.I., deceased. The minimum price has been fixed at 80*l.* for every 100*l.* of stock, at which rate the average return on the loan, including the chance of drawings, is over 4½ per cent. per annum.

OUDE AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY.

The report of the directors of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company (Limited) for the second half of 1887 states that the gross earnings were 10,275*l.* and the net earnings 9,293*l.* in excess of those for the corresponding half-year of 1886. The formal notice referred to in the last report of the intention of the Secretary of State for India in Council to purchase the line, was, it is stated, duly served on the company on Jan. 2 last. Under an Act passed during the present Session a sum of 7,000,000*l.* has been raised towards the accomplishment of this object, and proprietors will accordingly be paid off on Jan. 1, 1889, in cash. The price of purchase mutually agreed upon —being the mean market value of 100*l.* of the guaranteed stock during the three years preceding August 2, 1887—has been fixed at 125*l.*, 18*s.* This amount will, however, be subject to deductions for various purposes, the particulars of which will be laid before the proprietors at a special meeting to be summoned in due course. The board, anxious to preserve connection with work, which has engaged their interest and attention for twenty years have offered to consider with the Government whether some arrangement could not be made by which the company may undertake extensions of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway system and the working of the existing lines, but no decision has yet been arrived at in the matter. The capital account shows a total receipt of 9,319,671*l.*, and an expenditure of 8,938,176*l.*, leaving a balance in hand on Dec. 31 in cash and stores (less outstanding balances) of 381,495*l.*

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

The report of the directors of the Indian Midland Railway Company (Limited) for the half-year ended December 31, 1887, states that the revenue account and statements of the Cawnpore-Kalpi section, worked for this company by the East Indian Railway Company, show that the gross receipts for the six months amounted to Rs. 70,436, and the expenditure in maintenance and ordinary working charges to Rs. 50,358, leaving as net earnings, after deducting a further sum of Rs. 12,678 paid to the East Indian Railway Company for the use of rolling stock and for management, Rs. 7,400. This amount has been paid over to the Government in terms of the contract. The progress made with the works continues, the directors consider, most satisfactory. In anticipation of the opening for traffic of the section of the line from Kalpi across the river Jumna to Jhansi (95½ miles) the working of the Cawnpore-Kalpi section was taken over from the East Indian Railway Company on Jan. 1 last, and on Feb. 1 the line was opened and worked through Jhansi.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The report of the directors of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company for the half-year ended December 31, states that the gross receipts were 1,396,217*l.* the working expenditure 801,550*l.* and the payments to Government on account of leased lines 9,388*l.* making a total charge of 810,948*l.* leaving a net profit of 585,269*l.* As compared with the corresponding half-year of 1886, there is a decrease in receipts to the amount of 117,329*l.* or 7·75 per cent. The expenditure is greater by the sum of 12,972*l.* or 1·63 per cent., and the ratio of expenditure of receipts is 58·08 per cent., as against 52·72 per cent. The net profit is 130,302*l.* less, or 18·21 per cent. The total net profit above shown is equal to 4·76 per cent. per annum on the capital bearing interest, and is £8,383 short of meeting the guaranteed interest for the half-year. The total tonnage was the largest that has ever been moved on this railway in a second half-year, the increase upon 1886 having been 20,778, although the receipts were less to the extent of £113,477. The falling-off in receipts was chiefly in wheat and cotton, the lower receipt from wheat alone being more than sufficient to account for the decreased revenue earned in the past six months.

MYSORE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Mysore Gold Mining Company (Limited), held on the 1st inst. at the City Terminus Hotel, Sir Charles Tennant presiding; a resolution was passed, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Captain W. B. M'Taggart, increasing the capital of the company to 175,000*l.* by the issue of 25,000 ordinary shares of 1*l.* each the issue to be at a premium of 1*l.* each, and the shares to be offered in the first instance to the shareholders of the company on the 26th inst.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

The ninety-fifth half-yearly meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company was held on the 5th inst., at the offices, Leadenhall-street. Mr. Thomas Sutherland, M.P. (chairman) said that, in the first place, as regarded the company's fleet, they had sold the Zambesi, Mongolia, and Tanjore. He said the directors considered it wiser to sell their old vessels than to reconstruct them. They were, in consequence, accused of their interminable shipbuilding, but in 1878 the number of ships actually at work in the company's service was forty-four, while in 1888, deducting the three ships sold, they had only the same number, but with this difference, that the new vessels amounted in tonnage to 80,000 tons more than the vessels of ten years ago. In their last report they announced that the Victoria and Britannia had already commenced their career in the company's service. Two sister vessels to these, the Oceania and Arcadia, had been built at Belfast and had commenced work in the company's service. The policy of building these large ships, he frankly told the proprietors, was forced upon them, and did not arise from any desire on the part of the board to put so many eggs into one basket. However, they were satisfied that they had acted prudently in constructing these large vessels. The performance of three of them had given excellent results in respect to speed, economy, and in the satisfaction to travellers. Their new mail contract with Australia provided for the transport of the mails between Brindisi and Adelaide in thirty-two-and-a-half days. The Britannia, the second ship built by Messrs. Caird and Co., on her outward passage to Australia, affected the transport between Brindisi and Adelaide in the space of twenty-five-and-a-half days, or a week under the contract time. It was possible to run vessels at even higher rates of speed, and there would not be the slightest difficulty in building a vessel to run faster than even the fast Cunard steamers in the American trade ; it was simply a question of "profit *versus* speed," and whatever might be the case in the American trade, he had the greatest possible doubt whether in the Indian, China, and Australian trades those very high rates of speed would be paid for except at the expense of the owners. The directors of this company had, therefore, been as conservative of the proprietors' interests as he believed it was possible to be. They were in favour of legitimate and rational progress, but the custom of one company, or one line, trying to eclipse a neighbour by extreme speed could, he thought, only lead to financial disaster. They were having two vessels built especially for the Indian service, which would be named the Peninsular and Oriental, and they trusted that those names would be found a happy omen. They would be 1,000 tons smaller than the Victoria class, but their speed would be practically the same. They would be luxuriously fitted for the service, and would have an unusual number of deck cabins. The directors proposed, in the course of the current year, to repeat their experience of last year, on a somewhat limited scale, of advertising during the winter months several cheap trips to India. Having referred to the excellent climate enjoyed by India in the winter months, and the advantages offered to the British public for spending a holiday there and escaping a climate of which the last winter had given them a bitter experience, he stated that the company were now inviting tenders for the construction of a certain number of cargo vessels, which those who listened to his observations on the last occasion would know were necessary to enable the company to take an active part in the carrying trade between India and China and Japan. It might surprise some of them to learn that Bombay was at the moment rivalling Manchester in the manufacture of cotton, especially cotton yarn, for export to China and Japan. The appreciation of gold with the large silver currency of Bombay enabled the Bombay manufacturer to undersell the Manchester manufacturer. It would be the aim of the directors to work the cargo vessels engaged in this trade as economically as possible. Referring to their mail contracts, he said that the new service for the transport of the mails by the London steamers from Brindisi through the Suez Canal, instead of by the branch line from Brindisi to Alexandria, had been eminently satisfactory, not only as regarded the conveyance of the mails, but with respect to the comfort and convenience of passengers. The delay in the completion of the Australian contract had arisen from no fault on their part, and he was now justified in stating that it had simply arisen from a pardonable desire on the part of the colonies to obtain their contract as cheaply as possible. The final result, however, had been that this company had received the mail contract on a basis of the same payment as they had been receiving hitherto, but the public obtained the advantage of securing a better service than would otherwise have been obtainable. This contract had to pass the Australian Houses of Parliament and the House of Commons at Westminster ; but he did not in the least doubt its passing. He then referred to a short contract for only eighteen months, undertaken for the Italian Government, for a fortnightly service between Venice and Alexandria, for which they were to receive £30,000 a year. He could not hope that they would be able at that rate to obtain any large amount of profit, but he thought he could say that it would not occasion any loss, and would prove a valuable adjunct to their other services. In their outward traffic from England their revenue had improved. During the past six months, on the other hand, their traffic homeward, with the exception of that from Australia, had been a source of constant and serious disappointment, and this had occurred when they had to face a reduction in their mail subsidy to the extent of nearly £100,000. This was a very serious reduction indeed, especially as the higher rate of speed at which they had to run under the new contract necessitated a much larger consumption of coal. He could assure the proprietors that the directors obtained the utmost farthing they could in respect to this contract, and he believed that if they had ventured to ask £10,000, £15,000, or £20,000 more they would in all probability have lost the contract entirely. Having referred to the improvement in trade, as shown by the Board of Trade returns, which for the past four months to the end of April exhibited an increase in the imports and exports of this country of £9,000,000 to £10,000,000, he stated that, unfortunately, the increase of imports did not come from India, indeed the imports of wheat and cotton from there to Great Britain had decreased. They had still to deplore the fact that the freights for sending fine goods, such as tea, to this country still showed a tendency to fall to the level of common goods. He did not think that, unless there was a combination of the various owners interested in the carrying trade, these freights would ever be got to a normal figure. The depreciation of silver was still a serious question, and affected them adversely in the payment by passengers of fares to this country. For instance, the passage from London to India and back was £90, but, *vice versa*, it was Rs. 900, which meant only £57 at the present rate of exchange. These matters, however, he did not for one moment believe would in the slightest degree affect the stability of the company. He moved, in conclusion, the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Lord Sudeley and agreed to, and an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, as recommended, was declared, and the usual vote of thanks closed the meeting.

INDIA IN THE LAW COURTS.

THE BOMBAY CIVIL FUND ACT, 1882.

IN the Court of Appeal, on the 6th inst., before Lords Justices Cotton, Bowen, and Fry an application (the first, it is believed, of the kind) was made under section 5 of the above Act, for the directions of the Court as to the mode of proceeding in an intended application against the Secretary of State for India in relation to the above fund. By the above Act the fund, which was established for the benefit of Civil servants in Bombay and their widows and children, was transferred to the Secretary of State for India in Council, the right of subscribers to the fund and their representatives being preserved against the Secretary of State. Section 5 provides that, "in case any question shall arise between any subscriber and the Secretary of State in Council as to any liability or alleged liability of the fund, such question shall be determined by her Majesty's Court of Appeal in such manner as may be provided by any general orders, or as the said Court may on special application think fit to prescribe, anything in the Statute of Limitations to the contrary notwithstanding." A question has arisen between Mr. R. K. Pringle, a retired Bombay Civil servant, who was a subscriber to the fund, and the Secretary of State, with regard to a claim made by Mr. Pringle against the fund, and he desires to obtain the decision of the Court of Appeal. No general orders have been made under section 5. Mr. Macnaghten, on behalf of Mr. Pringle, applied *ex parte* for the direction of the Court as to the proper mode of procedure to raise the point for decision. The Court said that the Secretary of State ought to be served with notice of the application, and that the notice ought to show the nature of the claim which it was intended to raise. The hearing was postponed for a week in order that the Secretary of State might be served.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN AND COLONIAL INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION (LIMITED).

This was a summons in the Chancery Division on the 5th inst., on behalf of Lord Robert Montagu, asking that his name might be removed from the list of shareholders of the above company in respect of 1,000 B shares of £1 each. On June 10, 1882, the shares were allotted to Lord R. Montagu, and on Feb. 7, 1883, he transferred 800 of the shares to Mr. L. Malgerini, and on Feb 9, 1883, he transferred the remaining 200 shares to the same gentleman. The transfers were not registered until Nov. 26, 1883, and on July 26, 1884, the Company was ordered to be wound up. A year not having elapsed between the date of the registration and the date of the winding up, the liquidators placed Lord R. Montagu's name on the list of contributories. He contended that it was owing to the negligence of Mr. Boissier, the secretary of the company, to whom he had handed the transfers in February, 1883, that the registration was not made before July 1883. Mr. Justice Kay said that he thought that in this case Lord Robert Montagu's name must remain on the list in respect of the shares which he had not parted from a year before the winding-up order. In order to get off the list of shareholders, he must complete the transfer of shares, and the fact must be mentioned on the register. There were two points to be decided in cases of this kind :—(1) Were the transfers registered within a year from the winding-up order ? (2) Was the omission to register in time owing to the neglect of the company ? Here the shares were not registered in time, but the evidence was conflicting as to the handing of the transfers to the secretary, and on the whole his lordship came to the conclusion that it was not the fault of the company, but that the applicant had not taken proper precautions to see that the transfers were registered. His summons, therefore, would be dismissed, and he must be placed on the B list in respect of the shares. On the 6 inst. a summons was heard on behalf of Colonel F. D. Grey, asking that his name might be removed from the list of contributories in respect of 500 B shares of £10 each, upon which £1 per share had been paid. On June 14, 1882, Colonel Grey became a member of the preliminary commitee of the company, and subsequently 500 shares were allotted to him. Colonel Grey alleged that in January, 1883, he agreed to transfer the 500 shares to Mr. F. L. Malgarini, and the transfer was executed ; also that on May 9, 1883, he gave instructions to the secretary that the transfer should be registered. The transfer, however, was not registered until August 14th, 1883, the date of the transfer being filled in as August 8, 1883. The company was ordered to be wound up on July 26, 1884, being less than a year from the registration. Colonel Grey contended that the company had acted negligently in not registering the transfer in time. Mr. Justice Kay said that if the date on the transfer and that of the registration were correct the applicant was rightly on the list. The burden of proof was upon Colonel Grey to show that the registration took place one year before the winding up. This he had failed to do. In his Lordship's opinion the dates were correct, and the summons must be dismissed, with costs, and Colonel Grey must be placed on the list.

THE Postmaster-General has under his consideration a new kind of closed postcard, which will have the privacy of a letter, and be sold at something less than the price of a penny stamp. Mr. Raikes is said to be so far favourable to the experiment that the cards will shortly be issued to the public.

A DUEL has taken place with rapiers at the barracks at Poitiers, between two quartermasters of artillery named Papon and Chambord. The latter's lung being pierced he fell dead.

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LORD WOLSELEY ON THE POSSIBILITY OF INVASION.

COLONEL G. M. ONSLOW delivered a lecture at the United Service Institute on the 5th inst. on he physique and physical training of soldiers and the possibility of invasion. Lord Wolseley presided, and at the close of the lecture said :—

He had been extremely interested in the subject, and he endorsed all Colonel Onslow had said as to the value which would accrue to the army and the people of this country from a sound system of practical training. He believed great advantage would arise from physicial training in Board schools. Referring to the universal service which was adopted by nearly all the great countries of the world, he could not help thinking that any nation which for three or four generations attempted a system of universal military service was bound at the end of that time to become a far finer race of people than where such a system did not exist. He did not say so from a merely military point of view ; but he firmly believed that nations like Germany and France, which had now maintained for two or three generations a system of universal service, were bound to have at the end of that time a finer race of men and women to be the fathers and mothers of soldiers, than a race like the English, who underestimated the great importance of the physicial training of the people. If they went to Manchester, Leeds, and other large towns, they would see men and women and boys coming out of the factories who were miserable specimens of humanity, and they were going from bad to worse. The people who worked in the mills and manufactories were a decidedly inferior race as compared with those of times past. This reacted on the strength of the people, for unless they had a healthy and strong people from whom to recruit their soldiers, they could not have an efficient army. He believed physical training had a most serious bearing on the army, and on the efficiency of the army really depended the safety of this country. He had no wish to enter into a disquisition as to the dangers to this country from invasion. They had heard a great deal about the Channel giving us an immunity from invasion. He asserted that the man who said that England had an immunity from invasion by the Channel placed himself in antagonism to some of the greatest minds the world had ever produced—certainly of the greatest soldiers. They had the authority of Napoleon I. and the authority of the Duke of Wellington on their side ; and at the present moment there was a general consensus of opinion that this country could and might be invaded. "All I can say is," continued Lord Wolseley, "that when any gentleman makes a statement such as that which has been made public (a statement by Lord George Hamilton in the House of Commons) that it is impossible to invade this country because it would take a fleet of 480,000 tons in dimensions to carry over 100,000 men to these shores—I have no doubt the gentleman who made that statement did so in the most perfect good faith—but all I can say is that his informants have misled him in a most discreditable manner. For what we call short voyages, according to our system of transport, which provides far greater luxury for the men than any foreign nations would think of providing for 100,000 men you require only 150,000 tons of shipping. That statement is made on the authority of a paper drawn up in consultation between the War Office and the Admiralty some years ago, and it allows one ton and a half for every man embarked. That, of course, does not include horses. But I would go much beyond that and say this—that I know from experience we have had, and collected with reference to the transportation of troops in Russia, that in 1878 when the Russians were transporting their men by sea, much longer voyages than merely across the Channel between England and France, they only provided three-quarters of a ton per man. Now, I say, and I do so with a full sense of the responsibility I take upon myself in making this statement, that in the ports of France at this moment, and every day in the year, there is enough shipping to carry over 100,000 men to England any day of the year. That is a positive fact, and if it is proved that I have made a mistatement I shall be the first to apologize for having done so. I state this after very careful study of the question, and I repeat it that in the ports of France at this moment there is enough shipping to transport and carry over to England 100,000 men, and that without any preparation at all." Lord Wolseley concluded by remarking that he concurred with the opinion that the rations of the British soldier should be increased, though at the same time, he believed that the British soldier, as a rule, was better fed than the soldier of most of the armies of the world, with the exception of the American army.

THE OAKS.

THE subjoined description of the Oaks, the result of which appeared in our telegraphic columns, is given in the English papers :—

It was customary for many years to speak of the Friday at Epsom, when the race known as the Oaks is run for, as "the ladies day," and at one time it was usual for ladies, who, as a rule, avoided the Derby, to go down in large numbers to witness the contest for the prize which is to the One Thousand Guineas at Newmarket what the Durby is to the Two Thousand. But of late the tide has been flowing in the opposite direction, and the example of the Princess of Wales, who almost invariably goes to the Derby, but much less frequently attends the Oaks, has no doubt had a good deal to do with this change in fashion. But, whatever the cause may be, there can be no doubt of the fact that the Oaks has lost popularity to an even greater extent than the Derby, and, beautiful as the morning was and full of promise for a fine day, the number of visitors to Epsom was surprisingly small—small, that is to say, by comparison with what it would have been a few years ago. The railway traffic was very light, while the road was not crowded at any point on the line of route, and the array of carriages and other vehicles from the regimental coach to the costermonger's cart upon the hill was not more than may often be seen there at the Spring meeting. The Prince of Wales, not accompanied by the Princess, travelled to Epsom by special train with Prince Christian, and there was a strong muster of members of the Jockey Club and other privileged persons in the private stand. But among the general public there was a marked falling off in the attendance, both inside and outside the stands, and there was no trace of the slight excitement which prevailed just before the Derby, though that was as nothing to what has been displayed upon some anniversarios of that famous race. The Oaks only brought out six competitors, but it was in some respects a better race than the Derby, great difference of opinion existing as to the relative merits that exist among the number. These were Mr. D. Baird's Briar-root, who had won the One Thousand Guineas, and Lord Calthorpe's Sea-breeze, who had finished second to her. Many of the best judges of racing maintained that Briar-root's victory was, upon that occasion, a stolen one, and that the next time the two fillies met, Seabreeze would display once again the great superiority which they showed as a two year-old over all of her own sex. Others again expected to see recent public form confirmed in the Oaks as it had been in the Derby, and Briar-root winning the double event for the fillies as Ayrshire had the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby. The respective partisans of the two fillies were equally sanguine, and the centre of interest during the early part of the afternoon was the cool and pleasant paddock, in which Brair-root and Seabreeze, each with a maid-of-honour in attendance, were being walked about. Briar-root had as her attendant, Fluer de Marie, a beautiful chestnut filly bred by Mr. Chaplain, and sold at the end of her two-year-old career to Mr. Baird for a high figure. Fleur de Marie showed the way for Briar-root, who, though not a very showy filly, looked very clean and wiry, while Seabreeze had as her companion Devote, a full sister to the bay and to her own dam St. Marguerite. Devote, who like Seabreeze, was purchased as a yearling from the Dowager Duchess of Montrose, has never run, and will not, it is to be feared, turn out nearly so good as Seabreeze, who stands to her in the relation of a niece. Three of these four fillies, it may be noted, are full of the Hermit blood, the only exception being Briar-root, who comes of the Stockwell line. The desire to see the two favourites was so great that the paddock, though almost deserted while the first two races were being run, soon filled when the hour for saddling them approached. None of the four other runners attracted any notice except Mr. C. Perkins's Belle Mahone, who had finished third in the One Thousand Guineas, and had been sent all the way from Malton, which has furnished so many winners of this and of other classic pr

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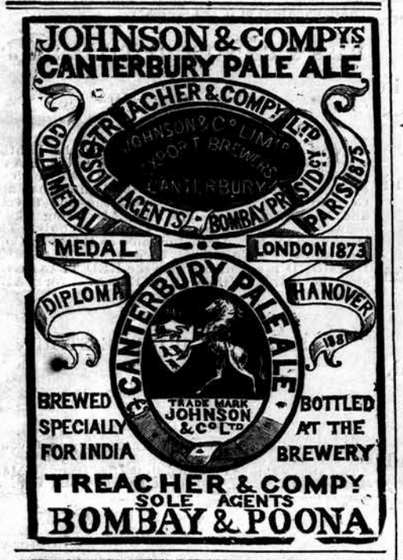

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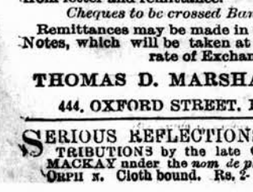

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

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FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS,
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A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

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FOR JUNE 1888
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THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
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May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

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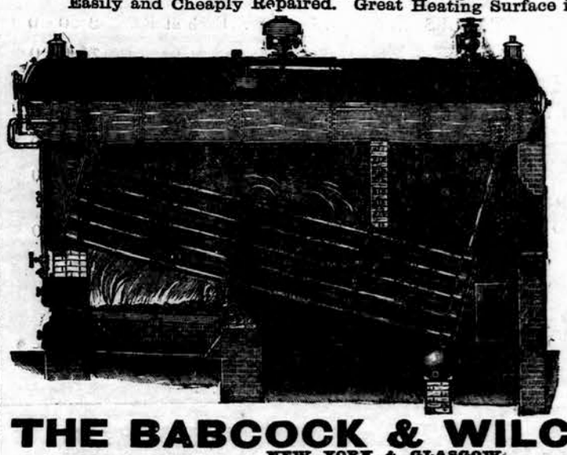

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PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
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Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Not an empirical medicine, but from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
FULL PARTICULARS PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY IN THIS PAPER.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

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EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
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To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
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A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
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LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.
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IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1s 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE
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GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

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RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
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IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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Some grain and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS, let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.

Apply to
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IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
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The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ'
These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.
They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
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ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonful night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonful night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue

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THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

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Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Billous Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ANTI-EPIDEMIC

The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS

PREVENTS the SPREADING OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No one should be without it.

PERFUMED PHENOL-BOBŒUF for toilet use.

PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Dentifrice.

PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Soap.

Wholesale : *PHÉNOL-BOBŒUF,* 61, Faubg Poissonnière, PARIS

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Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

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Dr FRANCK'S grains of Health!

VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

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CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

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AT COST PRICE.

STEEL FRAME SPECTACLES	...Each at Rs.	2	0	0
SILVER „ „	... „ „	7	0	0
GOLD „ „	... „ „	20	0	0
STEEL „ EYE-GLASSES	... „ „	2	0	0
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GOLD „ „	... „ „	18	0	0
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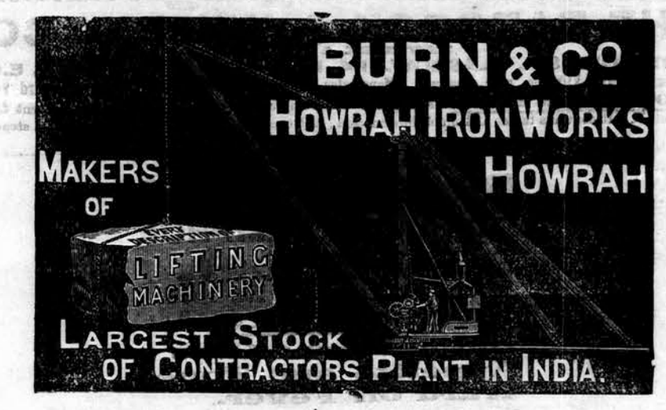

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W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to

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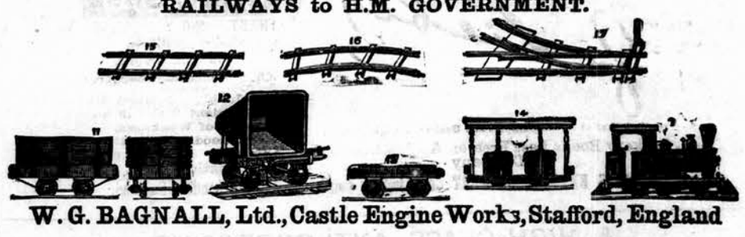

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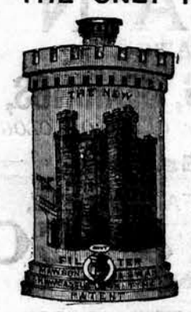

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OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid disease, or the

GERMS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

such as Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, &c.

Repeated analyses have proved that

MAWSON'S NEW PATENT FILTER

removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.

Proprietors—Mawson, Swan & Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

Agents—KEMP & Co., LIMITED, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

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Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the

Lord Dufferinu	...per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaght ...	... „ „ „	4	0
Finos Lady.	... „ „ „	3	0
Alpha	... „ „ „	2	8
Prince Boris	... „ „ „	2	0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS ! ! TOBACCOS ! !

Only the best brands of English and American tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	...per box of 100 Rs.	8	8
Carolina	... „ „ „ „ „	6	8

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of pure Java tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881.

Rothschilds. ...	...per box of 50 Rs.	15	0
Regal del Principe...	... „ „ „ 25 „	6	0
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Trabucos	... „ „ „ 25 „	3	0
Caliope	... „ „ „ 50 „	5	8
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BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	8
Do. „ 2 „ „ „	4	0
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These cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own factory in Dindigul, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Java tobacco. They are the mildest cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

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JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

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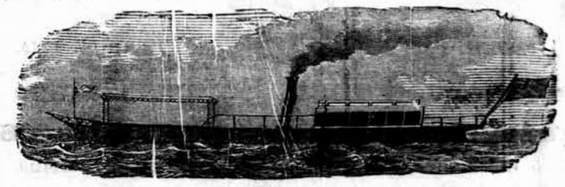

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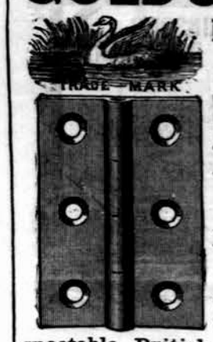

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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.